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United States. Department of Labor

Children's Bureau

Publications no. 302

Washington, D. C.
1944

7250

FAMILY
WELFARE



CHILD
WELFARE



HEALTH



LEISURE-
TIME
ACTIVITIES



COMMUNITY HEALTH *and* WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN WARTIME

1942 *and* 1940 —
30 URBAN AREAS

by

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Bureau Publication 302

1944

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Foreword

The preparation of this Nation for war and its entrance into the war inevitably produced important changes in the scope and nature of the supporting community services. The general outlines of some of these changes are well known to persons connected with specific health and welfare programs. However, a panoramic view of changes in the broad health and welfare fields that have accompanied entrance into the war has not been available up to this time. The expressed need of officials responsible for the planning, organization, and maintenance of local community health and welfare services for a comprehensive and quantitative statement of the adjustment of health and welfare programs to the war situation motivated the undertaking of the present study.

Since 1930 the Children's Bureau has conducted the social-statistics project to assist urban communities in developing comparable statistical data on the operation of health and welfare agencies. As an integral part of this project, data were collected in 1936 (in cooperation with Community Chests and Councils, Inc.), in 1938, and in 1940 on expenditures of health and welfare agencies in urban areas. The councils of social agencies, community chests, and other central planning agencies in the large communities cooperating with the Children's Bureau in the social-statistics project urged the undertaking of the expenditure study for 1942 as a basis for community planning in the war emergency.

The social-statistics project has been from its inception an entirely voluntary and cooperative enterprise between the local communities and the Children's Bureau. For each community participating in the project a local planning agency, usually the council of social agencies, names a staff member as local supervisor to be responsible for collecting reports from operating agencies and for forwarding the data to the Children's Bureau. With the wartime necessity for maintaining only the most essential governmental activities, it has been necessary for the participating communities, through the supervisors, to assume an increasingly larger measure of responsibility for the project. For this report each supervisor not only collected statistical data from all local welfare and health agencies but also prepared summary tabulations for his area. The supervisors also submitted statements descriptive of conditions in their areas, and these statements form the basis for much of the interpretation given in this report. In addition the supervisors assisted in providing field supervision by establishing themselves in five regional organizations, with a supervisor in each region serving as regional secretary. The regional secretaries assisted in planning the study, arranged instructional meetings, and coordinated contacts between various local supervisors and the Children's Bureau.

The following agencies contributed the time of the regional secretaries, who not only conducted the study in their own communities but also assisted neighboring communities to meet the requirements of the study: Syracuse Community Chest and Council; Dayton Bureau of Community Service; Social Planning Council of St. Louis; Council of Social Agencies of Dallas; Council of Social Agencies of Los Angeles.

The names of the local supervisors, including the regional secretaries, are listed on page iv. In a very real sense this is their report. Acknowledgment is also made of consultation and assistance given by the technical subcommittee of the Children's Bureau Advisory Committee on Social Statistics.

The study was supervised by Edward E. Schwartz, Director of the Division of Statistical Research of the Children's Bureau, and the report was prepared by him and Eloise R. Sherman. Evelyn Davis had charge of the statistical editing and tabulation of the data.

In addition to the statistical product resulting from the study, the highly cooperative process through which it was conducted yielded positive values in demonstrating some of the possibilities of constructive relationships between a Federal governmental agency and local agencies, both public and private.

KATHARINE F. LENROOT, *Chief,*
Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor

LOCAL SUPERVISORS IN AREAS PARTICIPATING IN STUDY

Ralph E. Pumphrey, Community Chest and Council, Syracuse, N. Y., *Regional Secretary.*

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Harold Braun (alternate, Mrs. Irene F. Conrad), Council of Social Agencies, Houston, Tex.

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Chester Fischer, Council of Social Agencies, New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Reydonia Miller, Community Chest, Birmingham, Ala.

Margaret D. Yates, Council of Social Agencies, Fort Worth, Tex.

Helen C. Dean, Council of Social Agencies, Los Angeles, Calif., *Regional Secretary.*

Frank M. Mouncrief, Community Chest, San Francisco, Calif.

Community Health and Welfare Expenditures in Wartime

Setting of Health and Welfare Services, 1940-42

The transition from a peacetime to a wartime economy that took place in the years 1940, 1941, and 1942, set in motion pervasive social forces affecting virtually all the people of the country. As the fortunes of families changed, old needs disappeared and new ones emerged. Many people formerly in financial need became self-supporting; others became needy in ways new to them. Many people for the first time made a claim on the welfare and health services of the community.

Social forces characteristic of the times and important in shaping the needs for health and welfare services included the unprecedented increase in production, employment, and income; the rise in the cost of living; the surge of workers from country places to towns and cities; the phenomenal increase in marriages and in births; and the mobilization of youth, men, and women into the armed forces of the country.

Rise in Employment and Earnings.

The upswing in economic activity that took place from 1940 to 1942 was as dramatic and as sweeping as the decline of a decade before. The boom-like conditions resulting from defense work melted labor reserves frozen in unemployment. According to Census Bureau estimates, unemployment in the Nation stood at about 8 million persons during the last half of 1940, which was less than one-half the number that were jobless during the worst years of the depression. The entry of the Nation into the war and the conversion of industry to all-out war production forced a continued and sharp decline in unemployment through 1941 and 1942; and by the end of 1942 unemployment in the Nation had reached a new low of 1,500,000 persons.

Unemployment among Negroes, as well as among white persons, declined rapidly during this period. The Census Bureau reports that in October 1940, when total unemployment was 7,400,000, 13 percent of the white and 21 percent of the nonwhite workers in the labor force were unemployed; 2 years later, unemployment had dropped to about 3 percent for white and about 5 percent for nonwhite workers.

Women and children were likewise drawn into the labor market in increased numbers. In December 1942, 4,300,000 more women were working than 2 years earlier. Children, too, were attracted to jobs, especially jobs in retail or wholesale mercantile establishments, such as delivery and errand work, waiting on customers, and working as "soda jerkers." Youthful workers, 16 and 17 years of age, found employment in increasing numbers in manufacturing industries, such as aircraft factories, shipyards, and textile mills. The number of employment certificates issued to children from 14 through 17 years of age in 1942 for regular and vacation employment was almost four times as great as in 1940 (appendix table III). The demand for child labor pressed against and sometimes broke through existing child-labor laws and standards.

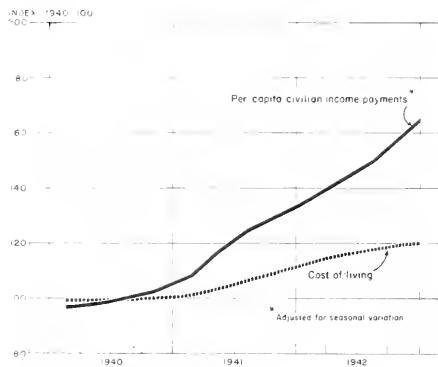
Total employment in the Nation advanced steadily between 1940 and 1942, from 46,000,000 in December 1940 to 52,000,000 in December 1942. In addition the personnel of the armed forces increased by about 6,000,000. In most metropolitan areas having concentrations of manufacturing industries the rate of increase in employment was greater than in the Nation as a whole.

The marked rise in employment in manufacturing industries was exceeded by the rise in pay rolls because of upgrading of positions, increases in wage scales, and extension of the workweek. In the manufacturing industries of the Nation the index of pay rolls reached new heights during 1942; in December 1942 indexes based on 1939 wages and employment stood at 288 for weekly wages and 165 for employment. With the increase in employment and wages and the shift in production from goods for civilian use to goods for war use, a rise in the cost of living followed. The imposition of Government price controls retarded the rise in the cost of living. The cost of goods purchased by wage earners and low-salaried workers in large cities increased about 16 percent between 1940 and 1942.

Civilian incomes advanced more rapidly *on the average* from 1940 to 1942 than did the cost of living, as is shown in figure 1. Payments to wage earners and salaried workers increased

from 63 percent of all income payments to individuals in 1940 to 69 percent in 1942. The average annual compensation of employees, including wage earners and salaried workers in private nonagricultural industry, increased 31 percent between 1940 and 1942 (from \$1,327 to \$1,733). The increase in average earnings, combined with the rise in employment, meant that in spite of increased cost of living and increased taxation, many people were better able in 1942 than in 1940 to purchase the services as well as the commodities that they needed.

FIGURE 1.—INCOME PAYMENTS AND COST OF LIVING, 1940-42¹



¹ Based on chart from Survey of Current Business (Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce), October 1943, by permission.

Not all families were better off in 1942 than in 1940. Millions of people whose livelihood depended upon fixed incomes, such as insurance benefits, pensions, dependency allotments, assistance grants, and rigid low wages, found their purchasing power seriously impaired and their standard of living lowered by the increased cost of living. Even with the increase in average income, two-fifths of all families and single consumers had incomes of less than \$1,500 in 1942; and the increase in the cost of living was of special import to this large sector of the population.

Population Changes in Urban Areas.

During the period 1940 to 1942, most urban areas experienced large-scale population shifts. The civilian population in the metropolitan areas of the country increased more than 1½ million. This increase, in spite of large with-

drawals of men and women into the armed forces, occurred principally because of the migration of workers from rural areas to the cities, drawn by the manpower demands of war production plants and supporting service industries. Adding to the population increase in urban areas was the rise in the birth rate which took place with the boom-like increase in employment and income and the concomitant rise in marriages. The birth rate rose from 17.9 per 1,000 population in 1940 to 21 in 1942. This 17-percent increase was the greatest reported for any period of equal length since the establishment of the birth registration area in 1915. In 1942 about 2,800,000 babies were born in the United States, almost 500,000 more than in 1940.

Changes in Community Organization for Health and Welfare Services.

As the country united for war, community concern about manpower and morale forced into the public consciousness basic needs long neglected in many communities. As the community moved to meet social needs it became apparent that many of the war-related factors, such as increased employment, that gave rise to these needs both aided and plagued efforts to administer needed services. The increasing availability of agency funds, particularly of private funds, was offset by problems of staff shortage, transportation, and rising prices, which were common to new programs as well as to programs established before the war.

Some new organizations were established to develop war-emergency programs. To a large extent, however, existing organizations and facilities were utilized. Many agencies whose programs were immediately affected by the war reoriented their programs to the new needs. Others were unable to adapt themselves to changed conditions. Moreover, not all changes occurring during the war were the result of war conditions; many developments occurred independently of or in spite of the war. Some welfare and health activities in communities not in the main stream of war preparation seemed to remain relatively unaffected during this period.

The response to the war of National, State-wide, and local agencies under public auspices and under private auspices is reflected in large part in their expenditures for service and operations. The configuration of health and welfare services provided to the people of 30 large urban communities in the first full year of the country's participation in the war is traced in this report.

Measuring Changes in Health and Welfare Services

The Children's Bureau, through the social-statistics project, has received reports since 1930 on the volume of health and welfare services provided in selected urban communities. Beginning with 1936 annual reports also have been obtained in alternate years on expenditures for services provided. When the war came, the social-statistics project was immediately available for measuring the resulting changes in health and welfare programs. These changes are measured in this report by comparing expenditures for 1942 with similar data for 1940. Of the 45 areas that have been able to meet the requirements of the project for reporting the volume of service, 30 have also been able to obtain, in 1940 and in 1942, the financial information required for analysis of expenditures.

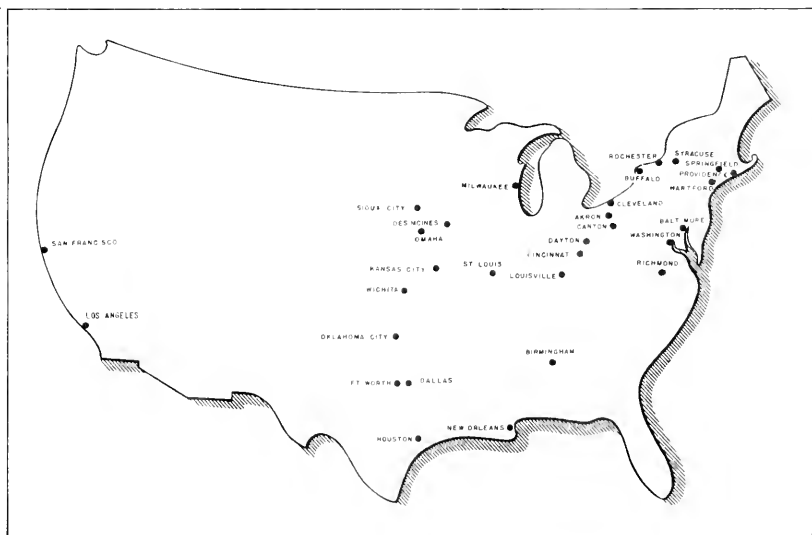
Areas and Services Included.

As is shown in figure 2, the 30 areas included in this report are distributed widely over the country. Though administrative rather than

statistical considerations determined the selection of the areas, the 30 areas included represent a substantial portion of the large urban communities in the Nation. The combined civilian population of the 30 areas in 1942 was estimated at 16,570,000, or about one-fourth of the total population of the metropolitan areas in the country. Conclusions based on the data reported by the 30 areas are believed to have significance, in general, for urban health and welfare programs in the United States.

All the major programs of a health or welfare nature in these communities are covered in this report. Family relief, foster-home care, nonprofit hospital service, community-center activities, public-work programs—these and many others are included. The types of services reported vary widely, ranging from the provision of food and shelter to the intensive study and treatment of personality and behavior problems. Although the services included are community facilities, they should not be thought of as exclusively charitable programs, for they are frequently available to

FIGURE 2.—LOCATION OF THE 30 URBAN AREAS PARTICIPATING IN THE STUDY



all economic groups. However, organizations operated for profit are excluded. Strictly educational or penal institutions and social-insurance programs likewise are not considered within the scope of this report.

Expenditures reported relate to those health and welfare services provided to the population of the reporting areas. Many communities make available hospital, child-welfare, and other services to nonresidents. Expenditures for services to nonresidents are excluded from this report, except those services to persons for whom the communities customarily have assumed responsibility; for example, services to transients and travelers, nonresident unmarried mothers, and, in 1942, persons in the armed forces.

Expenditures as a Measuring Rod.

Expenditure data offer the best single yardstick that can be applied to the variety of health and welfare programs in most American communities. Other measurements, such as the number of hospital patient-days or the number of families given assistance by a relief agency, might be applied to a specific program or group of programs, but the nature of the services provided by the various agencies in a community differ so widely that it is not mean-

ingful to count them together. The dollar is a common denominator of all programs.

Variation in the purchasing power of the dollar, which was especially significant between 1940 and 1942, affected the extent to which changes in expenditures reflect changes in the provision of health and welfare services. Data on the volume of service provided, although not yet available for publication, have been used to determine whether increased expenditures indicate increased costs of service or increased volume of service.

Use of Descriptive Reports From the Areas.

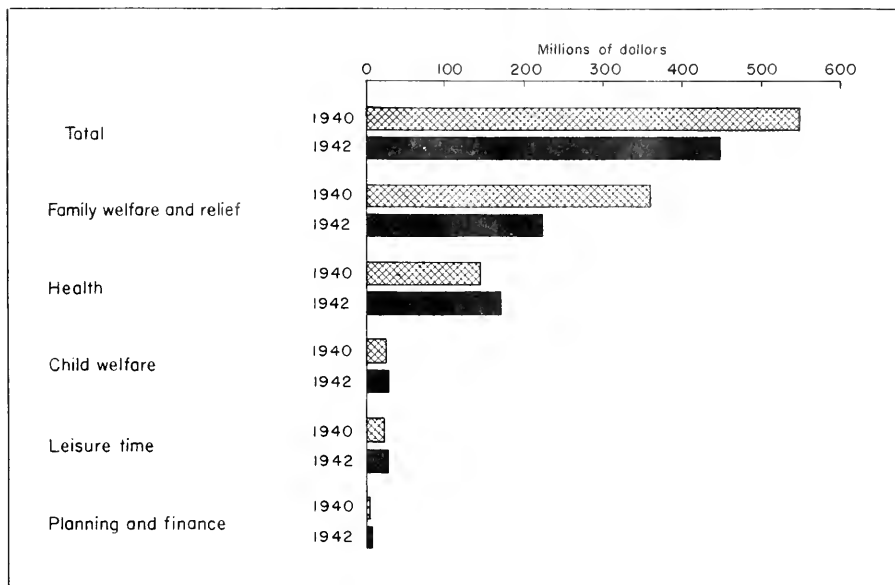
Comments on National, State, and local developments relating to changes in expenditures, which were supplied by the areas along with statistical reports on expenditures in 1940 and 1942, were used in generalizing on factors connected with changes. Although direct and quantitative relationships could not be established between changes in expenditures and the factors to which the changes were thought to be related, the comments from a number of areas taken together represent informed opinion as to the ways in which the war and other social forces have influenced expenditures for health and welfare services.

Changes in the First War Year—In Brief

Expenditures for all health and welfare services in 30 large urban areas were somewhat under half a billion dollars in 1942—down one-fifth from 1940. This decrease in expenditures was largely the result of a reduction of nearly two-fifths in relief and family-welfare expenditures, which, in 1940, were greater than expenditures for all other health and welfare services combined (fig. 3).

seven areas that spent more in 1942—Dallas, Houston, Fort Worth, and Oklahoma City—were the only areas that reported an increase in expenditures for family welfare and relief. The recent establishment and the rapid growth of the old-age-assistance and aid-to-dependent-children programs in Texas and Oklahoma go far in explaining the variation of the four southwestern communities from the general

FIGURE 3.—TOTAL HEALTH AND WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN 30 URBAN AREAS, 1940 AND 1942—MAJOR FIELDS OF SERVICE



Expenditures other than those for relief and family welfare increased as follows:

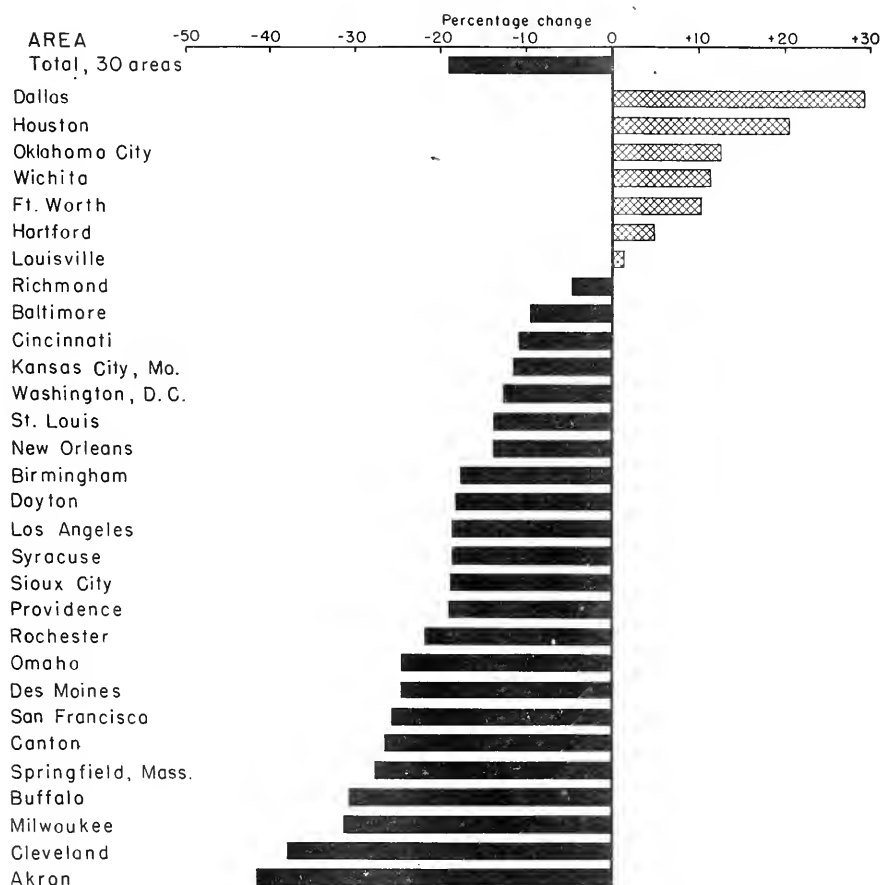
Health services.....	20 percent
Group-work and leisure-time activities.....	18 percent
Child-welfare services.....	9 percent
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	8 percent

Twenty-three of the thirty areas spent less in 1942 than in 1940 for health and welfare services, as is shown in figure 4. Four of the

pattern of change. The range from an increase of 29 percent in Dallas to a decrease of 41 percent in Akron points up the differences in local changes and in the effects of the war on the various areas.

The rise in the cost of providing service, affecting the expenditures of all the areas for all types of health and welfare programs, was a most pervasive factor in the war changes; even the sharp decline in relief expenditures was somewhat retarded by increases in family budgets because of the rise in the cost of living.

FIGURE 4.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN TOTAL HEALTH AND WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN 30 URBAN AREAS, 1940 AND 1942



Institutions with large fixed costs spent more money in 1942, although the amount of service provided by some remained stable or even declined from the 1940 level.

Improved economic conditions and the induction of men and women into the armed forces were powerful influences in reshaping health and welfare programs. Expenditures for those programs which are designed to meet economic distress and which are provided chiefly by public agencies declined, while ex-

pensitures increased for those programs whose purpose was to provide service for men in the armed forces and their families.

Changes in Financing.

Public-agency expenditures, which were more than three times as great as private-agency expenditures in 1940, were little more than twice those of private agencies in 1942. The decrease in the expenditures of public agencies

and the increase in those of private agencies are shown by the following data:

Auspices	1940		1942	
	Expenditures (in thousands)	Percent	Expenditures (in thousands)	Percent
All agencies.....	\$550,665	100.0	\$446,313	100.0
Public.....	430,257	78.1	298,729	66.9
Private.....	120,408	21.9	147,584	33.1

The proportion of public funds in the total amounts spent for every major health and welfare service was less in 1942 than in 1940. Federal funds dropped from 36 to 24 percent of total expenditures, as is shown in figure 5. The proportion of local public and State funds in total expenditures changed little, but the amounts spent from these sources as well as those from Federal funds dropped markedly.

Income from persons receiving service constituted almost twice as great a proportion of the total expenditures in 1942 as in 1940, and was the chief factor in the increased importance of private funds. All other types of private funds combined—including contributions through community chests and other channels and income from investments and earnings—also increased in relation to total health and welfare expenditures.

Changes in Programs.

Behind the over-all changes in most of the major fields of service were offsetting shifts in individual programs. For example, although total family-welfare expenditures decreased, more money was spent for some types of family welfare, notably the home-service program of the American Red Cross, sheltered workshops, and service for the handicapped. The important changes in individual programs are listed here and described in more detail in subsequent sections of the report.

Child welfare.—The programs absorbing most child-welfare funds—foster-home care, protective services, and care of dependent children in institutions—were less affected by the war and showed less change in expenditures than did:

Day-nursery care for children of working mothers, for which expenditures increased more than one-fifth; or

Services for delinquent children, for which expenditures increased markedly in response to growing interest in behavior problems. Expenditures for institutional care for delinquent children rose 14 percent and those for probation and other services for delinquent children increased 10 percent.

Family welfare and relief.—Programs whose expenditures changed as employment and family incomes increased were:

General relief, for which expenditures declined 57 percent; and

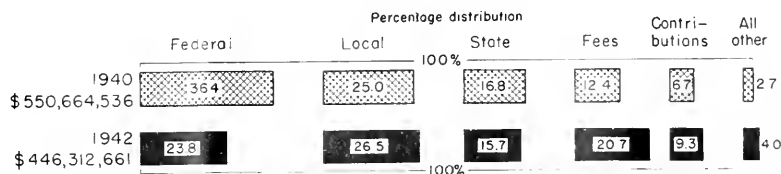
WPA, for which expenditures in 1942 were less than one-third of those in 1940; and

Sheltered employment and vocational-training programs for the handicapped, for which expenditures increased 51 percent, as sheltered workshops accepted contracts for processing military supplies, expanded their facilities, and so increased their budgets.

Special types of public assistance.—Aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and especially, aid to the aged—were less affected by improved economic conditions than were some other family-welfare and relief services, and expenditures for these social-security programs were at a higher level in the first year of the war than in 1940.

Among the family-welfare and relief programs showing the sharpest increases in ex-

FIGURE 5.—SOURCES OF FUNDS USED TO FINANCE TOTAL HEALTH AND WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN 30 URBAN AREAS, 1940 AND 1942



penditures were those designed to meet the needs of servicemen and their families and those that could be adapted to war services, such as:

The home-service program of the American Red Cross, whose 1942 expenditures were more than three times as great as in 1940, and, in some areas, rose to five and even to eight times the 1940 level; and

The new USO programs and the extension of *Travelers Aid* services, which resulted in a 15-percent increase in expenditures for travel services.

Health services.—All the 30 areas showed increases in total expenditures for all health services combined. *Health was the only major field of service in which increases occurred in every area.*

The demand for *hospital care* increased with the ability of people to pay for service, with the rising birth rate, and with the increase in population in the urban areas. These factors, combined with higher maintenance, material, and staff costs, were largely responsible for a 23-percent increase in expenditures for hospital care. This increase is particularly significant because hospital expenditures constituted more than four-fifths of the total expenditures for health services.

Health services other than hospital care, including such programs as public-health nursing and school hygiene, showed in-

creased expenditures because of rising operating costs, in spite of decreased ability in many instances to supply services because of shortages of doctors and nurses.

Group-work and leisure-time activities.—The need for providing recreation and leisure-time facilities to soldiers away from home was the primary force behind the expansion of leisure-time activities and expenditures in the first year of the war. While expenditures for all types of leisure-time programs increased, the 28-percent rise for group work, including the USO, was most important.

Planning, financing, and coordinating services.—The only type of central service for which less money was spent in 1942 than in 1940 was the *social-service exchange*, whose work is closely related to the volume of health and welfare services provided to individuals. A 15-percent decrease in expenditures of social-service exchanges was reported.

Civilian-defense councils, organized to provide civilian protective services and to coordinate emergency health and welfare services, entered the community-planning field in 1942. The amounts expended in that year by civilian-defense councils were relatively small only because councils of social agencies and other established community organizations made their facilities available for the planning of wartime health and welfare services.

Child Welfare

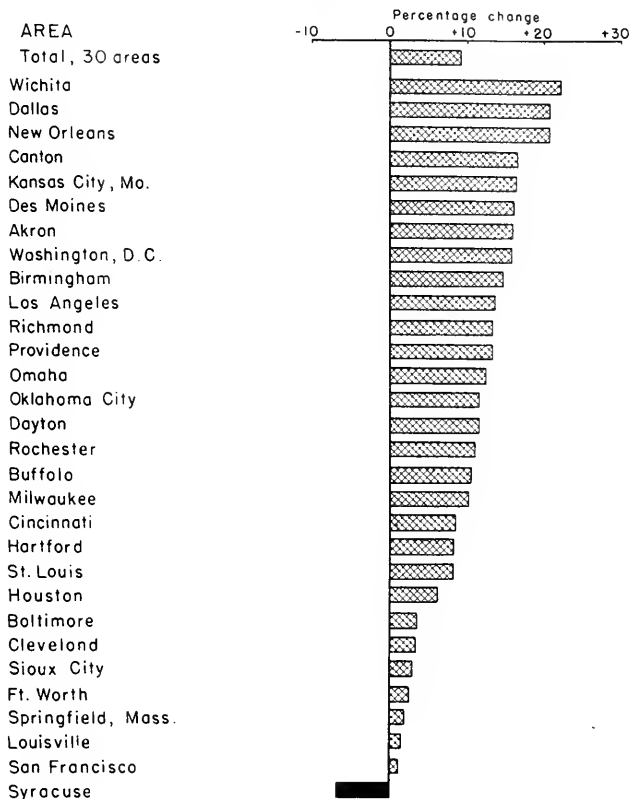
Community welfare services to children in peacetime and in wartime make available to children the resources of the community that aid in their protection, growth, and full development. The provision of financial assistance to parents of children through general relief and aid to dependent children, of child-health services in clinics, hospitals, and schools, and of recreational and leisure-time facilities are reviewed elsewhere in this report. Child-welfare services discussed in this section are protective services to children in their own homes and in foster homes, institutional care, day care, serv-

ices for delinquent children, and maternity-home care.

Changes in Expenditures for Child Welfare.

For child welfare almost \$26,000,000 was spent in 1942 in 30 urban areas. Increases in child-welfare expenditures were reported by 29 areas, and decreases by only 1 (fig. 6). The individual changes in expenditures of the 30 areas clustered closely around the over-all increase of 9 percent; almost half reported increased expenditures of 5 to 15 percent.

FIGURE 6.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR CHILD WELFARE—30 URBAN AREAS



Effects of the War on Child-Welfare Expenditures.

The effects of the war on child-welfare services were chiefly on the side of difficulties in administering the services rather than on changes in the kinds or volume of service supplied. The general rise in the cost of living was accompanied by an increase in expenditures for all types of child-welfare services (table 4). Upward adjustments in salaries of child-welfare workers were made in line with increased living costs and also as a result of the competition for trained workers from the expanded and newly created war-service programs, and to some extent from private industry. Expendi-

tures for institutional care of dependent and neglected children, which in both 1940 and 1942 constituted almost one-third of the total child-welfare expenditures, increased 8 percent, and 21 of the 30 areas shared in this increase. This increase in expenditures did not result from an increase in service. A substantial portion of the cost of institutional programs is for fixed overhead, which does not vary directly with the number of children under care. Increases in expenditures were reported not only for institutional care of children but also for some of the other child-welfare programs in spite of decreases in the number of children given care.

Table 1.—Expenditures for child-welfare services, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942¹

[In thousands]

Field of service	Total			Public auspices			Private auspices		
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change
	1940	1942		1940	1942		1940	1942	
Total, 30 areas.....	\$23,842	\$25,987	+9.0	\$11,529	\$12,844	+11.4	\$12,312	\$13,143	+6.7
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	8,311	8,743	+5.2	4,002	4,466	+11.6	4,310	4,277	-0.8
Institutions for dependent children.....	7,406	8,023	+8.3	1,549	1,724	+11.3	5,857	6,299	+7.5
Day nurseries.....	774	940	+21.5	123	66	-30.1	650	854	+31.3
Maternity homes.....	762	857	+12.5	3	3	+10.0	759	854	+12.5
Services to children with behavior problems.....	2,656	3,261	+10.3	3,230	3,230	+10.2	23	31	+31.0
Institutions for delinquent children.....	3,629	4,148	+14.3	2,921	3,332	+14.1	708	815	+15.1
Other child-welfare services.....	5	15	+218.2	2	2	.....	5	13	+178.6

¹ Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

Maternity-home service likewise was subject to the pressure of rising costs felt by other types of institutions, and an increase of 13 percent in expenditures was reported for this program.

Protective and foster-home care accounted for more than one-third of the total child-welfare expenditures. Combined expenditures of the 30 areas for this service rose 5 percent. The full force of rising costs was modified in some of the areas by restrictions in ability to provide service, especially by difficulties in finding foster homes. Reports from many of the areas indicated that as a result of large-scale in-migration and the accompanying housing shortage, child-welfare agencies had great difficulty in obtaining foster homes. The disruption of "normal" families of the kind required for acceptable placement of children, because housewives were entering gainful employment and husbands were entering the armed forces, also reduced the number of potential foster-family homes.

Not all the increases in expenditures for child welfare were the result of the increased cost of providing service. Heightened community interest in the perennial problem of juvenile delinquency¹ and pressing need for day care for children of working mothers were responsible for increases in expenditures for these services. Institutional care and other services for delinquent children accounted for more than one-fourth of the total child-welfare expenditures. Expenditures for institutional care of delinquent children for the 30 areas increased 14 percent, and increases were reported in 25

areas. Expenditures for services to delinquent children exclusive of institutional care rose 10 percent.

Day care of children of working mothers showed a proportionately larger increase in expenditures than any other major type of child-welfare service. The general tightening of the labor market in 1941 and 1942 was quickly felt in the demand for day care. The large-scale entrance of women into employment created unprecedented demands for the care of children while their mothers were at work. Thousands of women working in service and other low-salaried occupations, who had heavy financial responsibilities, were not able to provide care for their children through domestic help, nor to place them in commercial nursery schools, nor to make other plans for them. Various methods were used in the 30 communities to attempt to meet the need for community facilities in this field. For example, the hours that day nurseries and nursery schools were open were extended to accommodate more children or to care for children of mothers who were working at night. Facilities were expanded to house more children, and new day nurseries were established. Expenditures for day-nursery care more than doubled in 4 critical defense areas, and increased significantly in 21 of the 28 areas reporting this type of service.

The over-all increase in expenditures for day care of children of working mothers is represented only partly in the figures included in this report. These data show an increase of 22 percent, but cover only nurseries established primarily to provide day care. Not included are expenditures for counseling service and foster-day-care programs provided by general family-welfare and child-welfare agencies, nor WPA expenditures for nursery schools. Many

¹ Changes from 1940 to 1942 in the volume of juvenile-delinquency cases disposed of by the courts included in the Children's Bureau juvenile-court series are reported in *Juvenile-Court Statistics, 1940-42*, Social Statistics Supplement to *The Child*, December 1943.

nursery schools changed their emphasis from education to day care and became an important part of the day-care program of many communities. For example, in 16 areas for which 1942 data for WPA nursery schools are available, but not included in this study, expenditures in 1942 amounted to more than \$400,000, as compared with \$273,700 spent in these areas for day nurseries under public and private auspices.² Although the increase in expenditures for day nurseries seems substantial, nevertheless at the end of 1942 many communities still faced a growing unmet need for community facilities to care for the children of working mothers.

Auspices of Agencies Providing Child-Welfare Services.

Child-welfare as well as other health and welfare expenditures are classified in this report according to auspices on the basis of whether the authority under which the agencies operated was publicly or privately controlled. The main sources of income are frequently the same as the auspices—for example, tax funds are usually spent by a public agency. However, in this report, auspices are classified not by the source of funds but by the nature of the governing body responsible for policies and administration of the agency's program. Agencies under public auspices are those that represent local, State, or Federal government, and agencies under private auspices represent nonprofit associations and other voluntary groups. Public and private agencies spent about the same proportions of total expenditures in 1942 as in 1940. While expenditures for child welfare under both public and private auspices increased, the percentage increase in expenditures of all public agencies was 11 percent as compared with 7 percent for all private agencies (table 1). If WPA funds for nursery schools are included, the growth in importance of public child care appears even more striking. Important in the increase in total expenditures for child welfare under public auspices were the rises in the amounts spent for institutional care of delinquent children (14 percent); other services for delinquent children (10 percent); and protective and foster-home care of dependent children (12 percent).

The treatment of delinquency is primarily a function of public agencies, such as probation

and public-welfare departments; consequently amounts expended by private agencies were relatively small in both 1940 and 1942. However, private agencies reported an increase of 31 percent in expenditures for service to delinquent children. Another notable increase in expenditures of private agencies (31 percent) was that for day nurseries. The only decrease in private-agency expenditures was for protective and foster-home care, in contrast to the increase in expenditures of public agencies in this field.

Changes in Financing Child-Welfare Services.

In the child-welfare field, private agencies expend important sums of public money transferred to them for care of children who are public charges. In 1942 only 49 percent of the total child-welfare expenditures were spent by public agencies, although 56 percent of the total expenditures were from public funds. The use of public funds by private agencies was particularly prevalent in financing institutional and foster-home care of dependent children.

The largest single source of child-welfare money in both 1940 and 1942 was local tax funds. However, a shift in emphasis in public financing of child welfare from the use of local to State funds is noticeable from the data presented in table 2. This shift was particularly pronounced in financing institutional care for delinquent children.

More public than private funds were used in both 1940 and 1942. Private funds assumed slightly greater importance in financing child-welfare expenditures in 1942 than they had in 1940, primarily because of the increase in amounts paid as fees by beneficiaries of the services.

Increased reliance on fees was characteristic of the financing of day care and of maternity-home care. Fees were, in fact, the only source of funds which increased from 1940 to 1942, in relation to total expenditures, in all the child-welfare fields.

The pattern of change in sources of funds used for all child-welfare services followed closely changes in financing the protective and foster-care programs, for which one-third of all child-welfare expenditures were made. The increased use of fees and State funds, the decrease in the use of local funds, and the relatively fixed proportion of community-chest funds are all seen in expenditures for protective and foster-home care.

² With the liquidation of the WPA at the end of 1942, the WPA nursery program was transferred to the Public Works Administration, to be financed from Lanham Act funds.

Table 2.—Percentage distribution of child-welfare expenditures of 30 urban areas in each field of service, by source of funds, 1940 and 1942

Source of funds	Total child-welfare service		Protective and foster-home care of dependent children		Institutions for dependent children		Day nurseries		Maternity homes		Services to children with behavior problems		Institutions for delinquent children		Other child-welfare services	
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands)	\$23,842	\$25,987	\$8,311	\$8,743	\$7,406	\$8,023	\$774	\$940	\$702	\$857	\$2,956	\$3,261	\$3,629	\$4,148	\$5	\$15
Percentage distribution: ¹																
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:																
Local	46.8	44.2	49.7	46.2	28.9	28.4	14.4	8.7	7.4	5.9	96.2	95.4	51.6	46.2	-----	-----
State	10.8	11.6	9.8	10.1	6.0	5.4	.2	.3	.5	.8	2.9	3.1	33.7	38.1	-----	17.8
Federal	.1	.2	.1	.2	(?)	(?)	-----	(?)	-----	-----	.1	(?)	.6	.5	-----	1.8
Private funds:																
Community Chest	20.5	19.6	27.2	26.8	23.3	21.6	48.5	46.0	43.0	41.8	.1	.1	5.1	4.9	89.8	77.0
Other contributions	8.4	8.4	4.5	3.7	16.7	17.5	14.0	16.4	23.2	23.8	.7	.8	2.2	2.1	-----	-----
Income from investments	5.5	5.2	1.6	1.8	13.4	12.8	8.0	7.9	11.7	8.0	-----	(?)	.3	.6	10.2	3.4
Receipts from persons receiving service	5.8	8.0	6.2	9.7	8.8	10.6	12.6	19.4	12.4	17.2	(?)	.6	.9	1.1	-----	-----
All other	2.1	2.8	.7	1.5	2.9	3.7	2.3	1.3	1.8	2.5	(?)	-----	5.6	6.5	-----	-----

¹ Percentage distributions are computed from unrounded figures.² Less than 0.05 percent.

A relatively small change from 1940 to 1942 in the percentage distribution of a given source of funds, as shown in table 2, may represent an appreciable change in the amount of money spent. For example, the increase in fees as a source of funds from 6 to 8 percent of total expenditures represents an actual increase of

\$694,109, or 50 percent more than 1940 expenditures from this source. Likewise, the increase in the proportion of State funds in the total—from 11 to 12 percent—meant an increase from 1940 to 1942 of \$442,966, or 17 percent in expenditures of State money.

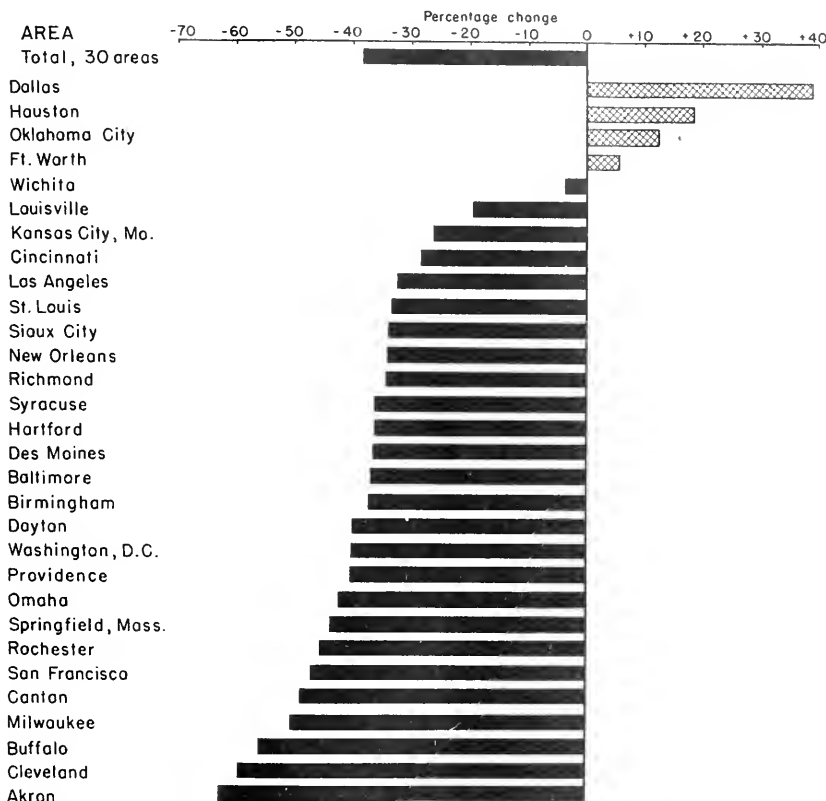
Family Welfare and Relief

Expenditures for family welfare and relief discussed in this section include not only money used for assistance to persons in need because of unemployment and other economic difficulties but also funds used for providing services to families and individuals. Travelers frequently become stranded and need assistance in returning to their homes, or need information on community facilities to assist them in becoming established in a community new to them; handicapped persons—the blind, deaf, and crippled—require vocational training to enable them to work in the open labor market; many aged persons, especially the very infirm, cannot be cared for in their own or relatives'

homes and must be taken care of in institutions; free legal advice is required by some persons who cannot afford the services of an attorney.

Changes in Expenditures for Family Welfare and Relief.

The pattern of change in family-welfare and relief expenditures in the 30 urban areas was a fairly consistent and sizeable decrease. Decreases were reported by 26 of the 30 areas, and in all but 1, the drop was 20 percent or more (fig. 7). Expenditures for the 30 areas combined dropped from \$360,000,000 in 1940 to \$221,000,000 in 1942, a decrease of 39 percent.

FIGURE 7.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY WELFARE AND RELIEF—30 URBAN AREAS

Effects of the War on Public Financial Assistance.

The return of thousands of people to work and the general increase in income resulted in large reductions in expenditures for family welfare and relief, while all other types of health and welfare expenditures increased in the first year of the war.

Aggregate expenditures in the 30 areas for State and local public general-relief programs fell two-thirds from the 1940 level. Relief programs were drastically curtailed as recipients found jobs or were expected to find jobs. Relief recipients included in industrially disadvan-

tagged groups, such as unskilled workers, Negroes, and elderly persons, who are usually over-represented on relief rolls in relation to their numbers in the population, found employment and were no longer eligible for relief. The proportion of persons remaining on the rolls because of illness and physical handicaps increased. As the need for workers became urgent, industrial standards of employment were lowered, and relief agencies sometimes found that persons classified as "unemployable" had become employed.

The precipitous drop in the general-relief program and the virtual liquidation of all the Federal emergency relief and work programs,

which were established during the depression years of 1932-35, characterized the change from 1940 to 1942 in health and welfare expenditures. In 1942 Congress terminated the Civilian Conservation Corps, the President issued an executive order at the request of the agency liquidating the WPA, the Farm Security Administration tapered off its subsistence program, and the Department of Agriculture announced the suspension of the food-stamp plan.³

Federal-aid programs other than the special types of public assistance showed lower expenditures in 1942 than in 1940. Expenditures of WPA programs in the 30 areas, which in 1940 constituted 44 percent of the total family-welfare expenditures (and 29 percent of the expenditures for all health and welfare services) dropped 64 percent. Expenditures of the CCC program in the entire Nation in 1942 were only one-sixth of the \$216,000,000 spent in 1940. Nation-wide expenditures for the NYA out-of-school and student-aid programs in 1942 were more than \$43,000,000—less than half the amount spent in 1940. The NYA out-of-school program, which in 1940 was a program for the financial assistance of youth, was converted in 1942 to a program for training youth for war industry. The amounts spent for the CCC and the NYA programs in the 30 areas are not shown in this study because these data were not available for 1940 and 1942 by area.

The distribution of surplus foods, which sustained the relief program in many areas, also was affected by the general improvement in economic conditions. The money value of food distributed directly and through food stamps in 1942 was about half that in 1940, not only because needs for relief were less in 1942 but also because of changes in the general food situation resulting from increased consumer demands, as well as from the increased needs for men in the armed forces and for lend-lease shipments. In the 30 areas the estimated value of foods distributed in 1942 amounted to about \$14 million (appendix table II).

Expenditures for the special-assistance programs provided under the Social Security Act increased from 1940 to 1942 for reasons less directly related to the war than those affecting other financial-assistance programs. The coverage of special-assistance programs was extended, and eligibility requirements were liberalized in some States. Increases in expenditures for aid to the aged were reported in 28 of the 30 areas,

and for aid to the blind in 20 of the 26 areas in which the program was in operation in 1940. An over-all increase of 7 percent in expenditures for aid to the blind was influenced largely by the establishment of a new program in Texas in 1941. The increases in expenditures for aid to the aged were in some areas the result of increases in grants to individuals in recognition of the rise in the cost of living. Expenditures for aid to dependent children increased only slightly (3 percent) because women and older children formerly dependent were able in 1942 to find employment; and relatives were better able to help. Fifteen areas reported increased expenditures, thirteen reported decreases, and two had new programs in 1942.

Effects of the War on Services to Adults and Families.

Despite improved economic and employment conditions and diminishing needs for relief, the participation of the Nation in the war increased demands for service from some family-welfare agencies, with the result that the agencies placed even more emphasis on service activities, as opposed to relief programs, than they had in 1940. The change in expenditures for general family-welfare service under private auspices between 1940 and 1942 was an increase of 7 percent. Increased expenditures were reported in 19 of the 30 areas.

The outstanding increase in expenditures in this field of service was for the American Red Cross. The home-service program of the Red Cross assisted the families of servicemen with communications and with inquiries in regard to the welfare of men in the armed forces, and assisted military and naval authorities in making investigations on questions of discharge, furlough, and clemency. Expenditures of the home-service program of the Red Cross more than trebled in all the areas combined, and increased in all but 1 of the 29 areas reporting this service. The 1942 Red Cross expenditure in 26 of the 28 areas was from two to eight times as great as the 1940 expenditure.

Private family-welfare agencies were also called upon by selective-service boards to assist them in settling questions of dependency and to help rejected selectees to secure medical treatment and other needed services. Although expenditures of the Red Cross and some other family-welfare agencies increased, the expenditures for general relief and family welfare of all private agencies, exclusive of the Red Cross, were 6 percent less in 1942 than in 1940. Decreases in expenditures for this service were

³ The direct distribution of commodities was practically stopped by the Department of Agriculture in 1943. Thus the 1943 Congressional order to terminate the NYA liquidated the last of the emergency Federal work and relief programs.

reported by 23 of the 30 areas, and increases by only 7.

The data presented in table 3 do not include expenditures in the 30 areas of two national agencies organized for relief to servicemen—Army Emergency Relief and the Navy Relief Society. Together, these agencies paid out in the Nation more than 2¼ million dollars in 1942 for loans and assistance to servicemen and their families.

Assistance was provided under the Social Security Board civilian war-assistance program to enemy aliens and other persons removed from West Coast areas that were designated as prohibited by the Department of Justice or that were restricted by Army orders. State public-assistance agencies, acting as agents of the Board, provided assistance and services to enemy aliens and other persons in need because of restrictive action of the Federal Government. Total assistance payments under these two programs during 1942 amounted to about \$100,000, but data are not available by urban area. Temporary assistance for persons evacuated voluntarily from Alaska, Hawaii and other Pacific islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, for Americans repatriated from Europe, and for volunteer civilian-defense workers injured in the course of their

official duty was also provided in 1942 by State public-assistance agencies acting as agents of the Board. In three of the reporting areas included in the study—Los Angeles, New Orleans, and San Francisco—assistance payments amounted to about \$6,000 during 1942. Expenditures were made by the War Relocation Authority in 1942 for direct services to the Japanese in Los Angeles and San Francisco, as well as in other west coast communities, but the amounts spent in these two areas were negligible.

The large volume of travel by servicemen in 1942—on leave and on the move from one military post to another—and the movement of their families, as well as the influx of war workers to urban areas, increased the need for various kinds of family-welfare service. Under the sponsorship of the United Service Organizations and their constituent agencies and other local organizations, facilities for overnight care of servicemen were established in many communities. Facilities that formerly had been used for the transient jobless were converted to provide temporary housing for job seekers. Lounges for servicemen were established in bus and railway terminals. Travelers Aid societies and other agencies aiding persons in transit experienced heavy de-

Table 3.—Expenditures for family welfare and relief, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942¹

(In thousands)

Field of service	Total			Public auspices ²			Private auspices		
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change
	1940	1942		1940	1942		1940	1942	
Total, 30 areas	\$360, 185	\$221, 460	-38.5	\$341, 881	\$199, 659	-41.6	\$18, 274	\$21, 801	+19.3
Work Projects Administration	158, 922	57, 165	-64.0	158, 922	57, 165	-64.0			
Farm Security Administration	71	18	-74.7	71	18	-74.7			
General relief and family welfare	92, 516	39, 604	-57.2	85, 833	32, 455	-62.2	6, 683	7, 150	+7.0
American Red Cross	399	1, 271	+218.5				399	1, 271	+218.5
All other	92, 117	38, 334	-58.4	85, 833	32, 455	-62.2	6, 284	5, 879	-6.4
Aid to dependent children	16, 340	16, 849	+3.1	16, 340	16, 849	+3.1			
Aid to the aged	69, 407	81, 403	+17.3	69, 407	81, 403	+17.3			
Aid to the blind	3, 681	3, 935	+6.9	3, 681	3, 935	+6.9			
Service and relief to transients and travelers	478	550	+16.1	178	87	-50.9	299	462	+54.4
Special service to travelers		126						126	
All other	478	423	-11.3	178	87	-50.9	299	336	+12.2
Overnight care and shelters for transients	2, 085	1, 834	-12.0	930	545	-41.4	1, 154	1, 288	+11.6
Special overnight care		211						211	
All other	2, 085	1, 622	-22.2	930	545	-41.4	1, 154	1, 077	-6.7
Legal aid	213	224	+5.3		57			156	+5.7
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	9, 155	10, 025	+9.5	4, 564	4, 946	+8.4	4, 591	5, 079	+10.6
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	4, 768	7, 185	+50.7	417	687	+64.0	4, 351	6, 498	+49.3
Other service to the handicapped	152	243	+59.3	17	17	+2.6	136	225	+66.3
Domestic-relations and probation service	1, 066	1, 104	+4.5	1, 021	1, 069	+4.7	35	35	-1.6
Other relief and service to adults	1, 312	1, 321	+0.7	443	423	-4.7	869	899	+3.4

¹ Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

mands for travel service—from both civilians and men in uniform.

The separation of expenditures for travel services and overnight care into those for the established service programs and those for the new war-emergency programs was only partly achieved in reports from the areas. Nevertheless, the data obtained indicate that the development of special programs for men in the armed forces was one of the most important factors in the 54-percent increase in expenditures of private agencies for service to travelers. Excluding expenditures of new war agencies, such as the USO, expenditures of private agencies increased only 12 percent. Likewise, expenditures for overnight care of servicemen were largely responsible for an increase in expenditures of private agencies for shelters and overnight care. Excluding the special war programs, the expenditures of private agencies decreased 7 percent.

Not all the increases in expenditures for family-welfare service resulted from the needs of servicemen. The insistent demand for labor in war industries increased the need for training programs for handicapped workers. Government contracts awarded to sheltered workshops for the processing of military supplies enabled numbers of blind and deaf persons who heretofore could not compete in the labor market to be trained and employed, and were an important factor in the 51-percent increase in expenditures of training programs for the handicapped. Furthermore, wartime publicity on the importance of salvage materials provided increased income and employment opportunities for handicapped workers in salvage industries. Increased expenditures were reported for sheltered employment in all the areas, and for personal-adjustment service for the handicapped in all but one of the 13 areas in which such programs were in operation in 1940 and 1942. The universal increase in the employment of handicapped persons in industry and in sheltered workshops, due to the manpower shortage in wartime, provided a demonstration of their employability that has significance for discussion of full employment in the post-war period.

Changes in Financing

Family Welfare and Relief.

In contrast to the financing of child-welfare services, in which important amounts of public funds are spent by private agencies, public funds were spent almost entirely by public agencies, and private funds by private agencies, in the family-welfare field.

In 1942, as in 1940, the great preponderance of all family-welfare and relief expenditures came from public treasuries, although the amount and proportion of public funds declined markedly in the 2-year period. As the WPA and other federally administered programs were curtailed, the importance of Federal funds diminished; nevertheless, in 1942 they constituted almost half the total outlay for all family welfare and relief.

Because of the large drop in Federal expenditures in 1942, local and State funds assumed somewhat more importance in the financing of family welfare and relief (table 4). However, the increase in the proportion of local and, especially, of State funds in total family-welfare and relief expenditures was small, and the amounts of money expended from these sources actually declined, as is shown by the following data:

Public funds	Expenditures (in thousands)		Percent change
	1940	1942	
Total.....	\$341, 476	\$199, 014	-42
Local funds.....	66, 801	46, 702	-32
State funds.....	72, 930	47, 425	-35
Federal funds.....	199, 745	104, 887	-48

With the exception of WPA, the largest of the family-welfare and relief programs in 1940 was the public general-relief program. A decided drop in expenditures of State tax money—from 45 to 27 percent of the total spent for general relief—was caused chiefly by the closing of the California State relief program for employables; more than two-thirds of the \$31,000,000 decrease in the 30 areas was in the two California cities included in the study—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Whereas in 1940, State and local funds were used almost equally in the financing of general-relief programs in the 30 areas, in 1942 local funds were twice as important as State funds.

As the use of public funds for financing relief and family-welfare service declined, private funds became more important. The proportion of private funds from all sources in total family-welfare and relief expenditures increased in 1942.

The increased use of contributions, other than those made through community chests, was an outstanding change in financing general family-welfare programs, reflecting in part the increase in funds raised by the Red Cross. Programs of service to transients and travelers also

Table 4.—Percentage distribution of family-welfare and relief expenditures of 30 urban areas in each field of service, by source of funds, 1940 and 1942

Source of funds	Total family welfare and relief		General relief and family welfare		Aid to dependent children		Aid to the aged		Aid to the blind	
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands) . . .	\$360,155	\$221,460	\$92,516	\$39,604	\$16,340	\$16,849	\$59,407	\$81,403	\$3,681	\$3,935
Percentage distribution: ¹										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:										
Local	19.1	21.1	47.3	54.0	29.5	24.6	18.1	16.5	28.7	26.0
State	20.2	21.4	45.2	27.2	32.7	37.8	34.1	34.7	34.6	34.4
Federal	55.5	47.4		(?)	36.8	36.9	47.7	48.6	36.7	39.6
Private funds:										
Community Chest	1.8	2.7	5.0	10.5	(?)	(?)		(?)		
Other contributions	1.1	2.2	1.7	5.9	(?)	(?)				(?)
Income from investments . . . . .	.5	.9	.4	1.0						
Receipts from persons receiving service . . . . .	.6	1.3	.3	1.2	1.0	.7	.1	.2	(?)	(?)
All other	1.2	3.0	.1	.2						
	Service and relief to transients and travelers		Overnight care and shelters for transients		Legal aid		Institutions for aged, dependent adults		Sheltered employment for the handicapped	
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands) . . .	\$478	\$550	\$2,085	\$1,834	\$213	\$224	\$9,155	\$10,025	\$4,768	\$7,185
Percentage distribution: ¹										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:										
Local	20.5	9.7	33.9	21.8		33.8	47.8	47.8	.6	.6
State	16.1	6.7	16.4	12.3	34.5	.1	1.5	.7	4.0	4.0
Federal . . . . .	.3	.3		.2				.2	5.1	4.0
Private funds:										
Community Chest	53.2	57.0	11.1	11.7	59.7	61.6	5.5	5.4	7.3	3.8
Other contributions	3.1	20.9	13.3	16.6	3.3	2.0	15.4	15.7	2.5	1.1
Income from investments	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.3	1	1	15.1	14.3	.7	.4
Receipts from persons receiving service	4.5	3.8	11.9	29.7	2.4	2.4	12.6	14.1	1.5	.3
All other . . . . .	.1	.9	11.5	6.4	(?)	(?)	2.1	1.8	78.3	85.8
	Other services to the handicapped		Domestic-relations and probation service		Other relief and service to adults		Work Projects Administration		Farm Security Administration	
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands) . . .	\$152	\$243	\$1,056	\$1,104	\$1,312	\$1,321	\$158,922	\$37,165	\$71	\$18
Percentage distribution: ¹										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:										
Local	6.0	3.7	88.5	89.6	31.3	28.4				
State	6.1	4.1	2.3	3.1	(?)	.1				
Federal			2.3	2.2	.1	.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private funds:										
Community Chest	34.5	38.5	2.4	1.7	28.0	26.4				
Other contributions	27.9	27.5	(?)	.1	28.5	35.4				
Income from investments	12.0	12.0		(?)	2.2	1.3				
Receipts from persons receiving service	2.7	2.5	4.5	3.3	3.7	5.4				
All other	10.8	11.7			6.2	2.7				

¹ Percentage distributions are computed from unrounded figures.² Less than 0.05 percent.

relied much more heavily on income from contributions in 1942 than in 1940, because of funds made available to the United Service Organizations for new services to men in the armed forces.

Fees, such as those charged for institutional care, and repayments of relief or loans by clients, although small in relation to total pri-

rate funds, became more important in expenditures for family welfare and relief in 1942. In fact, in the financing of programs of overnight care and shelters for transients and homeless, fees became in 1942 the largest single source of funds, accounting for more than one-fourth of the total. This change clearly points up the change in the nature of overnight-care pro-

grams—from provision of shelter to the transient jobless and the local homeless in 1940 to the provision in 1942 of accommodations for servicemen and workers coming into communities for war jobs, many of whom paid for their use of community facilities.

The rise in funds derived from earnings, which bulk large in the category of "all other" income, is reflected clearly through the expenditures for programs of sheltered employment for the handicapped. Nearly nine-tenths of the total expenditures for sheltered employment programs was derived from "all other" income,

chiefly earnings; and this was the only field in which this source of funds was appreciable.

The financing of some family-welfare and relief programs, such as the special types of assistance—aid to dependent children, aid to the aged, and aid to the blind—changed little from 1940 to 1942. The method of financing these programs was stabilized by the underlying Federal legislation specifying the proportions of the Federal grant to the States. The long-range, nonemergency aspect of these programs also tended to stabilize the relationship of State to local funds.

Health Services

To promote good health as well as to treat illness, the programs of many health agencies are directed to all the people living in a community. Private nonprofit hospitals, although supported largely by fees from patients, are community facilities in that they usually provide some free and part-pay care for persons with limited incomes. Tax-supported hospitals, sometimes called "charity" hospitals, provide a more extensive program of free care, but they may also accept patients who pay for care.

In addition to the community services furnished by hospitals, varied programs for the prevention and treatment of illness are provided in local communities by health agencies. Specialized clinics furnish diagnosis and treatment of some communicable diseases, such as tuberculosis and venereal disease, and treatment of other conditions not usually provided by hospital out-patient departments. Other clinics provide a more generalized medical service. Nursing service and medical care in the homes of patients are offered by public-health departments, nursing agencies, and other organizations. All health agencies are interested in the prevention of illness; some are organized around this function. To illustrate, health units of public-school systems and local public-health departments conduct school hygiene programs, in which school children are encouraged to secure early treatment of illness; mental-hygiene clinics assist children and adults with emotional and psychological problems in order to promote good health and to prevent mental breakdown; well-baby clinics and child-health conferences give immuniza-

tions and provide health supervision to infants and preschool children as preventive measures.

Expenditures for community health services—preventive and curative—are presented in this section of the report.

Changes in Expenditures for Health Services.

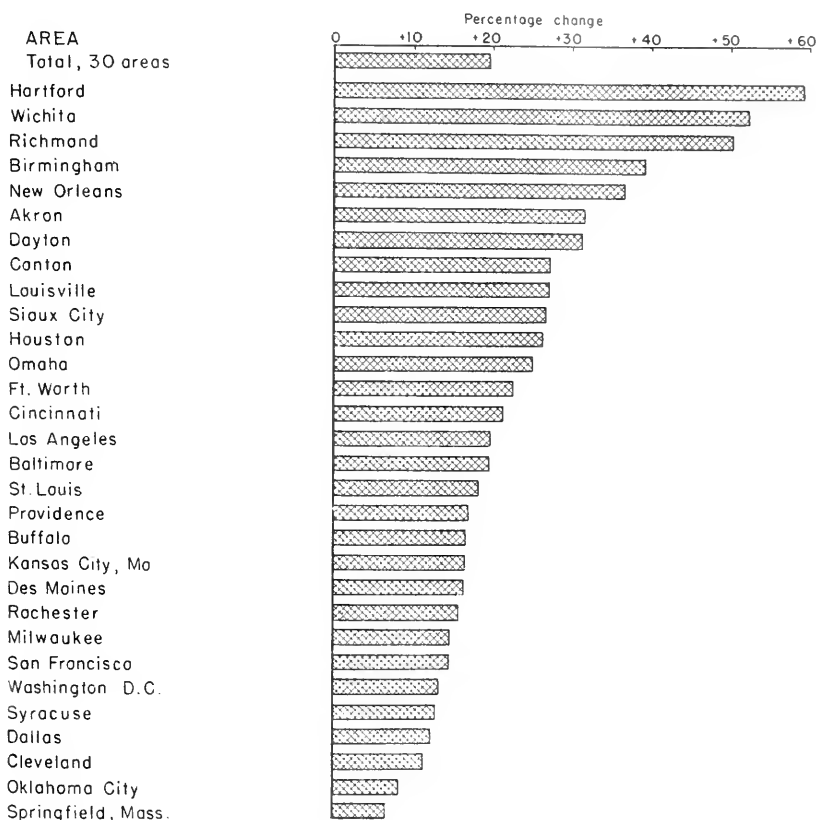
In 1942 expenditures for all health services in the 30 areas combined amounted to almost \$170 million. Only family-welfare and relief expenditures accounted for a larger portion of the total outlay for all health and welfare services.

Expenditures for health services were higher in 1942 than in 1940 in every area (fig. 8). This was the only type of health and welfare service in which every area reported an increase in expenditures. Increases of 20 percent or more were reported by 14 of the 30 areas; and increases of less than 10 percent in only 2 of the areas. The over-all change was an increase of 20 percent, the largest percentage increase reported among the major fields of health and welfare expenditures from 1940 to 1942.

Effects of the War on Expenditures for Health Services.

Forces set in motion by the war resulted in important changes in expenditures for health services. Growth in the population of the areas increased the number of persons potentially in need of health services, and the general improvement in economic conditions meant an increase in the ability of persons to pay for services. Moreover rising costs forced an in-

FIGURE 8.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR HEALTH SERVICES—30 URBAN AREAS



crease in the cost of providing all kinds of health services. These factors more than offset the restrictions in service occasioned by the loss of doctors and nurses to the armed forces.

Hospital Care.

Increased ability of patients to pay for service affected significantly the volume of hospitalization and, hence, the expenditures of hospitals. In 1942 hospital expenditures comprised 84 percent of the total expenditures for health services. Including fees from patients, total hospital expenditures advanced 23 percent between 1940 and 1942. Expenditures ex-

cluding fees increased only 8 percent (table 5). In 1942 many people were able to pay for hospitalization either through direct payment or through hospital-insurance plans. More than 10 million persons in the Nation were participating in some type of hospital prepayment insurance plan at the end of 1942, compared with about 6 million at the end of 1940. Because of hospital insurance and increased earnings, many people could afford to obtain medical treatment promptly, whereas, in prior years, their hospitalization had to be postponed or was not received at all.

Table 5.—Total expenditures, and expenditures exclusive of fees from patients, for hospitals in 30 urban areas, by type of hospital, 1940 and 1942¹

Type of hospital	[In thousands]					
	Total expenditures			Expenditures exclusive of fees from patients		
	1940	1942	Per- cent change	1940	1942	Per- cent change
Total.....	\$115,728	\$142,030	+22.7	\$59,357	\$63,644	+7.6
General and special.....	85,379	107,428	+25.8	31,314	32,209	+2.9
Chronic and tuberculous..	9,001	11,061	+22.9	8,323	10,212	+22.7
Nervous and mental.....	21,349	23,541	+10.3	19,720	21,422	+8.6

¹ Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sums of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

The increase in population in urban communities and increased ability to pay, rather than increased morbidity, resulted in more applications for care than hospitals had experienced in many years. Some hospitals, which previously had been only partly occupied, were filled to capacity and beyond, so that private rooms had to be converted to semiprivate; wards sometimes were used to accommodate private patients, and new wings were added to existing facilities. The rise in the number of births resulted in increased admissions for maternity care in hospitals, both in tax-supported hospitals and in those supported largely by fees.

Expenditures of general and special hospitals rose 26 percent between 1940 and 1942 in all the areas combined, and increases were reported by every area. In 24 of the areas the increase was 20 percent or more, and in only 2 areas was it less than 15 percent. Increased expenditures for chronic and tuberculosis hospital in-patient service were reported in 29 of the 30 areas, and, in 15, the increase was 20 percent or more. Expenditures of hospitals for the mentally ill also were greater in 1942 than in 1940 in 26 of the 30 areas, and the aggregate change was an increase of 10 percent.

The increase in fees was important in the changes in expenditures for all types of hospitals, but its effect was most pronounced in expenditures of those giving general and special care. In this group there are many private hospitals in which fees from patients are an important source of revenue. Although expenditures of general and special hospitals rose 26 percent, the increase is only 3 percent, if expenditures derived from fees are excluded.

Health Services Other Than Hospital Care.

The rising costs of medical and nursing supplies, salary adjustments necessary to meet the rise in the cost of living, and increases in the general maintenance costs of health agencies were largely responsible for all the increases reported from 1940 to 1942 in expenditures for health services other than hospital care (table 6). The over-all change in the 30 areas for these health services was an increase of 7 percent.

Expenditures in 1942 for clinic service including health conferences for children and adults provided by out-patient departments of hospitals, public-health departments, or separately organized health agencies accounted for one-third of the total expenditures for health service other than hospital care. Decreases in expenditures for this service were reported in 17 areas, and increases in 13. The over-all change was a decrease of less than 1 percent. Because of increased costs, the decline in expenditures was less than the decrease in the volume of clinic service. However, many areas reported that the amount of service in certain types of clinics, especially those for venereal diseases and tuberculosis, increased. The rejection of large numbers of men by selective-service boards because of venereal diseases and tuberculosis gave new emphasis to the programs of local, State, and Federal agencies working in the field of social hygiene and public health.

Expenditures for public-health-nursing programs increased 8 percent between 1940 and 1942; increased expenditures were reported in 23 of the areas and decreases in only 7. Increased expenditures were reported by 22 of the 29 areas providing services for promoting good health among school children through school hygiene nursing programs. The pressure of rising living costs forced upward the cost of providing nursing services as well as of medical service in the schools. Expenditures for medical service in schools increased 5 percent between 1940 and 1942.

Increased costs were also a factor in the slight increase in expenditures for mental-hygiene clinics. Nine areas out of twenty-three in which such a program was in operation in 1940 reported increases, and decreases were reported in fourteen. The increase in expenditures for mental-hygiene programs was attributed in part by some areas to the increasing acceptance and utilization of these services by the community. Where expenditures declined,

Table 6.—Expenditures for health services other than hospital care, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942¹

[In thousands]

Field of service	Total			Public auspices			Private auspices		
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change
	1940	1942		1940	1942		1940	1942	
Total, 30 areas	\$25,965	\$27,731	+6.8	\$17,702	\$19,097	+7.9	\$8,263	\$8,634	+4.5
Clinic service	9,295	9,216	-0.8	4,819	5,027	+4.3	4,476	4,188	-6.4
Mental-hygiene clinics	600	603	+0.4	98	102	+3.3	502	501	-0.1
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices	1,589	959	-39.7	1,544	921	-40.3	46	37	-18.5
Medical-social service	(2)	1,139	(2)	(2)	661	(2)	(2)	478	(2)
Public-health-nursing service	3,831	4,144	+8.2	1,814	2,126	+17.2	2,017	2,018	(2)
School hygiene medical service	1,362	1,453	+5.2	1,325	1,367	+5.5	37	36	-3.3
School hygiene nursing service	1,948	2,062	+5.8	1,940	2,048	+5.6	8	14	+65.3
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	82	166	+102.4	45	45	0	82	121	+47.9
Other health services	7,258	8,010	+10.4	6,162	6,770	+9.9	1,096	1,241	+13.2

¹ Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

² Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940 but were included in the various hospital and clinic-service fields.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

the chief reason given was that shortage of staff had reduced the ability of the agencies to supply mental-hygiene programs.

All health agencies, in fact, had increasing difficulty in supplying services in 1942. Large numbers of doctors who had volunteered their services to free clinics and other health agencies entered the armed forces, and replacements were difficult if not impossible to obtain. Often it became necessary for health agencies to modify their programs. Reports from some areas indicated that the shortage of personnel contributed to closing some clinics or to reducing the hours that they were open. Expenditures by agencies for medical service in the homes of patients and in doctors' offices, which is most costly in terms of physicians' time, dropped between 1940 and 1942 in 24 of the 29 areas in which such service was available, and increased in only 5. The aggregate change was a decrease of 40 percent.

Changes in Financing Health Services.

Payments from recipients of service were a more important source of funds in financing the health programs in the 30 areas than in financing any of the other major fields of service. Fees from patients received by health agencies under public auspices, as well as those under private auspices, have been classified in this report as funds from private sources. Excluding fees from patients, 83 percent of health expenditures in 1942 were from public funds, while only 79 percent were made by agencies under public auspices. This means that, in 1942, private agencies expended significant

sums of public funds for health services, and this was also true in 1940.

Private funds were more important in financing all health services in 1942 than in 1940, chiefly because of the rise in the importance of fees as a source of funds, as indicated by the increase in private funds from 52 to 57 percent of total expenditures when fees are included, as compared to 17 percent for both years when fees are excluded.

The proportion of expenditures from local treasuries, the largest single source of public funds for all health services combined, dropped from 36 percent in 1940 to 31 percent in 1942. State and Federal funds were used in about the same proportion in the 2 years (table 7).

Expenditures of special hospitals (for example, hospitals for children and for maternity, and orthopedic care) and of general hospitals constituted more than 60 percent of total health expenditures, and the change in financing these programs largely determined the pattern of change in the financing of all health services combined. The financing of general and special hospitals in 1942 was characterized by a decreased use of local tax funds and an increased reliance upon fees from patients.

Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients and for nervous and mental patients also relied less upon local tax funds in 1942 than in 1940; and fees were quite unimportant in financing these programs, in contrast to their extensive use in financing general and special hospitals. State funds, however, were the largest source of income in both 1940 and 1942 for hospitals for nervous and mental patients, and the second largest source for hospitals for

Table 7.—Percentage distribution of health expenditures of 30 urban areas in each field of service, by source of funds, 1940 and 1942

Source of funds	Total health services		General and special hospitals		Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients		Hospitals for nervous and mental patients		Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus		Clinic service	
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands)	\$141,693	\$169,761	\$85,379	\$107,428	\$9,001	\$11,061	\$21,349	\$23,541	\$82	\$166	\$9,295	\$9,216
Percentage distribution: ²												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:												
Local	35.7	30.8	25.0	19.9	70.0	66.5	33.8	31.2	21.0	43.4	40.5	3.4
State	12.0	11.6	2.7	2.7	13.0	16.6	57.7	58.5	—	—	6.9	—
Federal	.9	.9	.3	.2	(?)	.5	—	—	—	10.9	3.1	5.4
Private funds:												
Community Chest	4.2	3.5	2.8	2.1	3.1	2.5	.1	(?)	98.3	22.9	14.7	13.9
Other contributions	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.1	3.3	3.3	(?)	.1	(?)	5.6	5.0	—
Income from investments	2.7	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.1	.6	.7	—	7.7	6.8	—
Receipts from persons receiving service	41.6	47.7	63.3	70.0	7.5	7.7	7.6	9.0	—	38.2	16.0	18.7
All other	.9	.8	.9	.6	.5	.8	.2	.5	1.7	7.0	4.1	2.8
			Mental-hygiene clinics	Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices	Medical-social service ¹	Public-health-nursing service	School hygiene medical service	School hygiene nursing service	Other health services			
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands)	\$600	\$603	\$1,589	\$959	(?)	\$1,139	\$3,831	\$4,144	\$1,362	\$1,433	\$1,948	\$2,062
Percentage distribution: ³												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(?)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:												
Local	23.8	22.7	73.3	82.3	(?)	49.1	46.4	46.7	93.6	94.9	97.1	96.7
State	5.1	2.0	22.8	11.8	(?)	5.3	1.7	1.7	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.2
Federal	(?)	(?)	.4	.5	(?)	6.4	2.8	4.8	.2	.3	.6	.9
Private funds:												
Community Chest	52.3	55.9	.3	.6	(?)	15.8	31.0	28.8	1.2	.9	.2	.2
Other contributions	9.2	11.6	1.8	2.6	(?)	6.5	2.2	2.3	.3	.3	(?)	(?)
Income from investments	8.9	4.5	.7	.2	(?)	10.7	2.1	2.4	—	—	(?)	.6
Receipts from persons receiving service	.7	1.3	.4	.9	(?)	2.3	13.0	12.5	1.7	1.4	.1	.7
All other	(?)	2.0	.3	1.1	(?)	3.9	.8	.7	—	(?)	(?)	1.3

¹ Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.² Percentage distributions are computed from unrounded figures.³ Less than 0.05 percent.

chronic and tuberculous patients. Expenditures from State funds for both these programs increased from 1940 to 1942, in relation to total expenditures for this type of hospital care.

A drop in proportion of local tax funds and a rise in fees dominated the pattern of change shown in expenditures for clinic service, which is the health service accounting for the largest part of health expenditures other than those for hospital care. Similarly, the financing of mental-hygiene clinics relied less upon local tax

funds and more upon fees in 1942 than in 1940. Community-chest funds, the chief source of support of mental-hygiene clinics, also increased in relation to total expenditures.

Most of the other types of health services shown in table 7 were financed largely by local tax funds, and little change occurred from 1940 to 1942 in the proportions of these and other funds in the total amounts spent for the services.

Group-Work and Leisure-Time Activities

Through participation in leisure-time activities, individuals, particularly young people, are given an opportunity for creative expression and the acquisition of skills and attitudes designed to promote full character and personality development. Diversity is emphasized in the leisure-time programs of most cities, and activities available for people in the community vary from participation in the programs of small, closely organized clubs in settlement houses and community centers to mass play activities sponsored by public recreation departments. In addition to group activities, many leisure-time agencies provide counseling service and facilities for individual recreation, such as libraries, swimming pools, golf courses, and game rooms.

In this report expenditures for leisure-time activities have been grouped largely according to the following types of agencies administering the programs: Private group-work agencies, such as YMCA's, YWCA's, community centers, and settlement houses; services of nationally organized programs for youths, such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls; activities of public recreation departments; summer camps organized primarily for recreation purposes; and special programs for servicemen and war workers, including those established by the United Service Organizations and its constituent agencies.

Changes in Expenditures for Group-Work and Leisure-Time Activities.

An increase in expenditures for leisure-time services between 1940 and 1942 was reported in all but 1 of the 30 areas (fig. 9). In three-fourths of the areas the increase was more than

10 percent, and in 16 areas it was 20 percent or more. In general, the percentage increases for leisure-time expenditures were larger than those for child welfare but not so large as those for health services. The over-all change was an increase of 18 percent.

Effects of the War on Group-Work and Leisure-Time Expenditures.

Before the actual participation of the Nation in the war, leisure-time agencies were made aware of the needs of men in uniform for recreational opportunities. In response to these new needs, the United Service Organizations, comprising six national agencies, was organized early in 1941 to provide, among other services, recreation programs for service men and women, not only at Army camps and Navy bases but also in urban areas near military establishments. With the country's entry into the war, the rapid expansion of the armed forces, and the speeding up of war production, leisure-time agencies were taxed to provide recreational opportunities for thousands of soldiers, sailors, and war workers who flocked to urban communities. The United Service Organizations integrated their services with those of regular leisure-time agencies in many communities; in others the USO established new programs and facilities for men and women in the service.

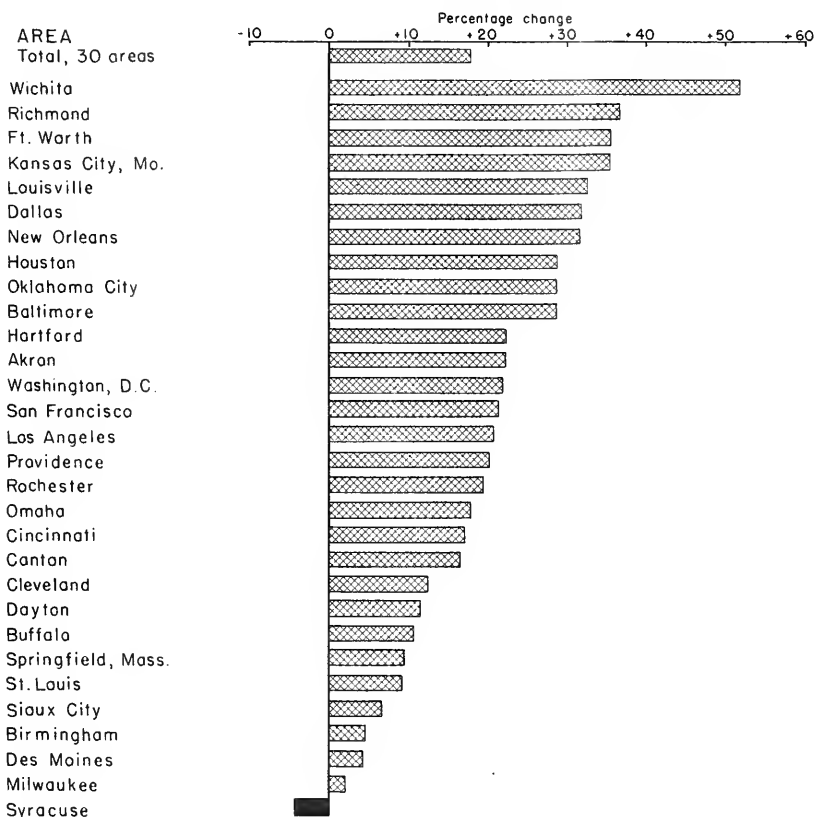
The creation of additional leisure-time activities by the USO and by "old line" agencies and an increase in the cost of providing services were most important factors in the increased expenditures reported for all the types of leisure-time service (table 8). Outstanding was the 28-percent increase in expenditures of

Table 8.—Expenditures for group-work and leisure-time activities, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942¹
(In thousands)

Field of service	Total			Public auspices			Private auspices		
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change
	1940	1942		1940	1942		1940	1942	
Total, 30 areas.....	\$21,602	\$25,453	+17.8	\$8,608	\$9,335	+8.4	\$12,994	\$16,118	+24.0
Services of group-work agencies.....	9,515	12,140	+27.6	.....	.....	.....	9,515	12,140	+27.6
Special services.....	.....	1,573	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,573	.....
All other.....	9,515	10,567	+11.1	.....	.....	.....	9,515	10,567	+11.1
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	8,484	9,209	+8.5	8,484	9,209	+8.5	.....	.....	.....
Local groups under national programs.....	1,543	1,749	+13.3	.....	.....	.....	1,543	1,749	+13.3
Summer camps.....	2,059	2,356	+14.4	123	126	+2.2	1,936	2,230	+15.1

¹ Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

FIGURE 9.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR GROUP-WORK AND LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES—30 URBAN AREAS



private group-work agencies, including USO, which accounted for almost half of the total leisure-time expenditures. About 60-percent of this increase was due to the establishment of the new USO programs. Excluding new programs, the expenditures of previously established programs increased 11 percent, in part because of their expansion to accommodate men in the armed forces.

Expenditures for public recreation, usually provided by municipal recreation and park departments, constituted more than one-third of the total leisure-time expenditures in 1942. Expenditures for public recreation increased 9

percent; increases were reported by 23 areas, and decreases by only 7.

Wartime emphasis on the value of recreation and leisure-time activities in community programs for preventing and controlling juvenile delinquency was reported by some areas as a stimulus in developing leisure-time programs for children and as an important factor in the increase in expenditures for leisure-time services.

The martial spirit of 1942 greatly stimulated the programs of organizations with uniformed membership, such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls. The programs of these

agencies were immediately directed to participation in salvage drives, defense-stamp sales, civilian-defense and other war-related activities. As the membership of scouting agencies expanded, expenditures for the service rose 13 percent from 1940 to 1942. Twenty-four areas reported increased expenditures, and only six reported decreased expenditures. Through civilian-defense activities, adult participation in such war-connected programs as home-nursing and first-aid classes was also greatly stimulated.

In the face of these increased demands for war-related leisure-time services, the agencies were handicapped by staff shortages in 1942. Staff members entered the armed forces or left leisure-time agencies for more remunerative jobs, and the agencies were unable to fill the vacancies. The curtailment of WPA funds for recreation workers, though not included in the reported expenditures of leisure-time agencies, caused gaps in recreation programs, except in those areas where additional appropriations from local funds were made to hire new workers.

The availability of volunteer leadership, on which many programs depended, dropped sharply as hundreds of men who formerly were scoutmasters or leaders of clubs and classes went into military service. Many areas attributed the increase of 14 percent from 1940 to 1942 in total expenditures for summer camps partly to the fact that staff for these camps, formerly on a volunteer basis, had to be replaced by paid workers. The increase was 15 percent or more in 12 areas.

Changes in Financing Group-Work and Leisure-Time Activities.

Public leisure-time agencies spent large sums of private money drawn primarily from income from fees, which are classified in this report as private funds. However, if funds used for leisure-time activities that were received from beneficiaries of the service are not included, the percentage of total funds from public treasuries corresponds closely with the percentage of total expenditures made by agencies under public auspices. In this field, as in the family-welfare and relief fields, and in contrast to the child-welfare and health fields, public funds are spent almost exclusively by public agencies.

Local taxes, fees, and community-chest money were the largest sources of funds used to finance total group-work and leisure-time expenditures in both 1940 and 1942 (table 9). However, if expenditures of the WPA for recreation workers were included, the use of public funds would assume greater importance.

In 1942 the proportion of "other contributions" in total leisure-time expenditures increased from 10 to 13 percent. This classification includes contributions received through channels other than community chests, and was the only source of funds which showed an increase in importance. The rise from 15 to 23 percent in expenditures derived from "other contributions" is almost entirely attributable to the increased use of such funds to finance private group-work agencies. The determining factor in this increase was contributions to the USO. In some communities

Table 9.—Percentage distribution of group-work and leisure-time expenditures of 30 urban areas in each field of service, by source of funds, 1940 and 1942

Source of funds	Total group-work and leisure-time activities		Services of group-work agencies		Public recreation other than summer camps		Local groups under national programs		Summer camps	
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands).....	\$21,602	\$25,453	\$9,515	\$12,140	\$8,484	\$9,209	\$1,543	\$1,749	\$2,059	\$2,356
Percentage distribution: ¹										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:										
Local.....	31.4	29.3	.....	.....	79.3	80.4	(²)	.....	1.5	1.4
State.....	.3	.1	(²)	(²)	.6	.3	.....	.....	.....	.1
Federal.....	(²)	.2	.....	.4	(²)	(²)	.....	.....	(²)	.....
Private funds:										
Community Chest.....	24.8	24.3	43.4	39.1	.1	(²)	60.3	63.1	14.6	14.2
Other contributions.....	9.6	13.4	15.0	22.5	.1	.3	21.7	22.0	14.3	11.1
Income from investments.....	2.1	2.0	4.2	3.6	.2	.1	.8	.7	1.4	1.0
Receipts from persons receiving service.....	26.1	25.2	26.8	24.2	18.8	18.3	11.7	12.0	63.8	67.7
All other.....	5.7	5.5	10.4	10.1	.9	.6	5.3	2.2	4.4	3.6

¹ Percentage distributions are computed from unrounded figures.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

USO funds were raised through separate campaigns, and the money collected was sent to the national USO for allocation in the Nationwide program. In other communities local USO organizations, unaffiliated with the financing of the national organization, raised funds for local use through separate campaigns. The allocations to the communities from the national USO and the funds raised locally in independent campaigns are classified in this report as "other contributions."

The proportion of total money spent by private group-work agencies drawn from income from fees dropped in the 2-year period,

inasmuch as "old line" agencies and the USO usually made no charge for service to men in the armed forces. On the other hand, the proportion of fees to total expenditures of summer camps rose from 64 to 68 percent, as more people could afford to pay for their children's vacations and as summer camps increased their charges in line with the continuing rise in the cost of living.

Public recreation programs, financed largely from local taxes, and scouting programs, supported chiefly by community-chest funds, showed little change from 1940 to 1942 in their methods of financing.

Planning, Financing, and Coordinating Services

The variety of social services required to meet the varying needs and complex problems of people in an urban environment demands central planning, financing, and coordinating activities to provide the most efficient community organization. Central planning and coordination of health and welfare services traditionally have been provided chiefly by councils of social agencies, and central financing of private agencies by such organizations as community chests and sectarian financial federations.

Changes in Expenditures for Planning, Financing, and Coordinating Services.

In 1942 expenditures for all central services in the 30 areas amounted to \$3,652,000, which represents less than 1 percent of the total outlay for health and welfare services in the 30 communities. Increases in expenditures for central services in the first year of the war were reported by 24 areas, and decreases by 6 (fig. 10). The increase was 10 percent or more in 16 areas, and the over-all change in the 30 areas was an increase of 8 percent.

Effects of the War on Expenditures for Planning, Financing, and Coordinating Services.

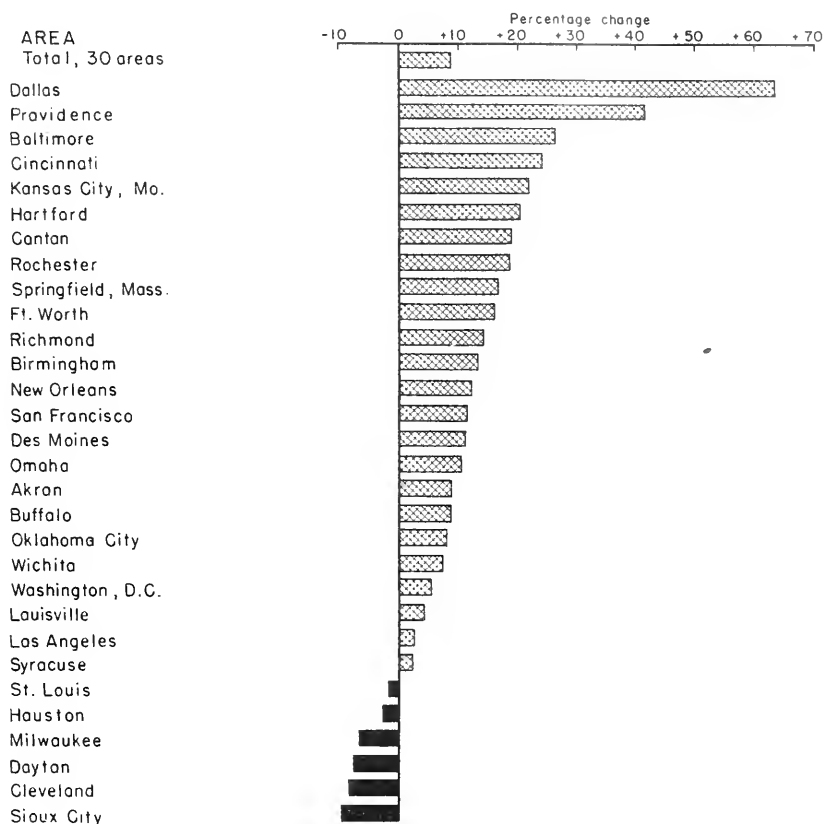
As expenditures for health and welfare services in 1942 were affected by the Nation's participation in the war, likewise outlay for central services showed the effect of war-related developments. Outstanding was the change in

expenditures of social-service exchanges, which provide clearance and coordination of health and welfare services to individuals.

The activity of social-service exchanges depends largely upon the volume of applications for service made to health and welfare agencies—especially public family-welfare and relief agencies. A marked decline between 1940 and 1942 in the number of persons requesting relief and other services related to economic need tended to reduce demands made upon exchanges. Expenditures for social-service exchanges did not drop in proportion to the volume of service, because fixed costs form an important element in expenditures for this service. Decreased expenditures for exchange service were reported by 17 of the 30 areas, and the change in total expenditures for exchanges was a decrease of 15 percent (table 10).

One development in planning and coordination, noteworthy in spite of the relatively small expenditure involved, was the organization of civilian-defense councils in most communities in 1942. Although the initial purpose of civilian-defense councils was to provide civilian protective services, they also assisted in focusing attention on the planning and coordination of emergency health and welfare services. In some areas the job of organizing these programs was carried by the existing agency, such as the council of social agencies, whereas in others, new organizations were set

FIGURE 10.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR PLANNING, FINANCING, AND COORDINATING SERVICES—30 URBAN AREAS



up—often financed by public funds and administered under public auspices, such as city or county governments. Prior to the war, community planning for welfare service was done almost exclusively by agencies under private auspices. Leadership of public agencies in this field in 1942 represents a new development directly attributable to the war, and may have implications for the place of public agencies in community-wide planning in the post-war period.

Information on expenditures of civilian-defense councils for planning of emergency health and welfare services, as distinguished from civil-

ian protective services (not included in this report—for example, air-raid wardens, first aid, block wardens) obtained from 8 of the 30 areas indicated that \$33,000 were spent in 1942 from public funds for planning emergency health and welfare services by agencies under public auspices, none of which were in existence in 1940. These expenditures were responsible in part for the 25-percent increase in expenditures of planning agencies other than councils of social agencies from 1940 to 1942.

The extension of the programs of councils of social agencies to include civilian-defense activities was also an important factor in the 17-

Table 10.—Expenditures for planning, financing, and coordinating services, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942¹

(In thousands)

Field of service	Total			Public auspices			Private auspices		
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change
	1940	1942		1940	1942		1940	1942	
Total, 30 areas	\$3, 373	\$3, 652	+8.3	\$63	\$69	+10.7	\$3, 311	\$3, 582	+8.2
Social-service exchange	306	260	-15.2	56	30	-45.2	251	230	-8.5
Community Chest	2, 058	2, 168	+5.4	-----	-----	-----	2, 058	2, 168	+5.4
Sectarian financial federations	159	204	+28.6	-----	-----	-----	159	204	+28.6
Council of social agencies	538	629	+16.9	-----	-----	-----	538	629	+16.9
Other social-welfare planning councils	312	390	+24.9	7	39	+449.5	305	351	+15.1

¹ Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

percent increase in expenditures of these community-planning agencies. Moreover, councils of social agencies were fairly new in a few of the communities in 1940, and they continued their growth and expansion through 1942. Increased expenditures for councils of social agencies were reported in 21 of the 27 areas in which they were in operation in 1940.

Inasmuch as economic conditions were better in 1942 and community chests in many communities raised funds for foreign relief and the USO, the 1942 campaigns of community chests throughout the Nation were more successful than they had been in years. An increase in the amount of money raised increased the costs of publicity, campaign, and collection, but equally

important were the rise in the cost of supplies—printing, stationery, and office equipment—and rises in salaries necessary to meet the increase in the cost of living. An increase in the expenditures of community chests from 1940 to 1942 was reported in two-thirds of the areas, and the change in the 30 areas was an increase of 5 percent. The same factors were largely responsible for the 29-percent increase in expenditures of sectarian financial federations.

Changes in Financing Planning, Financing, and Coordinating Services.

In 1940 and 1942 central services were provided largely by private agencies and were financed almost entirely by private funds. The proportion of community-chest money, the largest source of private funds used to finance central services, changed little from 1940 to 1942 (table 11). The amount of community-chest funds increased from \$2,943,000 in 1940 to \$3,187,000 in 1942.

Social-service exchanges in both 1940 and 1942 were financed largely by community-chest funds, and the proportion of such funds to total expenditures increased, as is shown by the following data on the distribution of expenditures of exchanges in 1940 and 1942, by source of funds:

Table 11.—Percentage distribution of expenditures for planning, financing, and coordinating services of 30 urban areas in each field of service, by source of funds, 1940 and 1942

Source of funds	Total planning, financing, and coordinating services	
	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands)	\$3, 373	\$3, 652
Percentage distribution: ¹		
Total	100.0	100.0
Public funds:		
Local	3.2	2.7
State	1.3	.7
Federal	(²)	.1
Private funds:		
Community Chest	87.2	87.3
Other contributions	6.1	7.9
Income from investments	1.3	.9
Receipts from persons receiving service .....	.1	(²)
All other .....	.8	.4

¹ Percentage distributions are computed from unrounded figures.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

Sources of funds	Percent of tot. 1	
	1940	1942
Total social-service-exchange expenditures	100.0	100.0
Local	21.6	17.2
State	14.0	10.2
Federal .....	.2	.5
Community Chest	63.0	70.6
All other private funds	1.2	1.5

Social-service exchanges, although financed largely by community-chest funds, receive payments in some areas from public and private non-chest agencies for clearing service. The

drop from 1940 to 1942 in public funds received by exchanges for clearing services reflected the decrease in clearings of relief cases by public agencies that paid for clearing service.

Local Factors in Changes in Health and Welfare Expenditures

Nation-wide economic and social developments resulting from the war played an important part in the changes in expenditures for health and welfare services in the 30 urban areas between 1940 and 1942. However, these forces affected the areas with varying intensity, depending upon the extent to which communities were related to the war effort.

The rise in employment was more marked in areas where war industries such as aircraft factories and shipyards were built than in other areas. Employment increased in all the 30 areas between 1940 and 1942. It more than doubled in 3 of the areas (Los Angeles, New Orleans, and San Francisco), as is indicated by a comparison of the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for June 1942 with the corresponding month in 1940. In all the 27 areas included in the index except 3—Louisville, Richmond, and Oklahoma City—the increase was 25 percent or more, and in 16 of the areas, it amounted to more than 50 percent. In Washington, D. C., which is not included in the index for 1942, employment also rose steeply in 1942.

Urgent demands for workers in war centers and attractive wages paid by war industries drew thousands of people to the large urban areas where many of the war industries and Government operations were located. Increases in the population were experienced in 22 of the 30 areas, ranging from 24 percent in Washington and Wichita to 0.1 percent in Des Moines. In 3 of the areas the increase in population was more than 10 percent; in 9 of the areas it was between 5 and 10 percent; and in 10, less than 5 percent.

The changes in the number of births in the 30 areas were more consistent than were other changes that affected expenditures for health and welfare services. The number of births increased in all the areas from 1940 to 1942, and the rise was between 25 and 50 percent in 21. The estimated population increase in the same 21 areas was 4 percent.

All the areas experienced demands from servicemen on the move, but those communities that were near Army camps and Navy bases had particularly large problems to provide recreation and other services for the soldiers and sailors who flocked to the cities on week-end leave and on furlough. Seven of the areas had between 10 and 15 Army posts and Navy bases located in the vicinity. At the other extreme were three areas that had no near-by military establishments.

In addition to the variations among the 30 communities in the extent to which the Nation's participation in the war created changes in their economic and social picture, there was considerable difference in local changes in health and welfare programs, many of which were quite removed from the war. Programs like the special types of public assistance that were in an early developmental stage in certain States and local communities in 1940 continued their growth during the first year of the war. As a result of local studies, in a few areas agencies were reorganized and merged with others; services were extended and their quality improved.

The importance of peculiarly local factors and of variations in the impact of Nation-wide economic and social forces upon changes of expenditures for health and welfare services is suggested by descriptions of local developments provided by the reporting communities. The following summaries of statements from 12 areas are illustrative of the interrelationship in communities of local, State, and National developments.

Baltimore.—An increase in expenditures for child welfare (4 percent) reflects in part an improvement in the quality of programs of service and institutional care for delinquent children. A rapid rise in employment (78 percent between 1940 and 1942) in this community was an especially important factor in the decline in expenditures for family welfare and relief, inasmuch as relief is available for employable as well as unemployable persons. Likewise, be-

cause of diminishing need, two family-welfare agencies operated by volunteers closed during 1942. Enlarged State appropriations for tuberculosis hospitals, increased bed capacity in a private hospital, and expanded clinic facilities in a general hospital contributed to a rise in expenditures (19 percent) for health services. Because of long-standing needs, the scouting programs included in leisure-time expenditures were expanded.

Birmingham.—While a decline from 1940 to 1942 in expenditures for all family welfare and relief resulted in a decrease in total expenditures for health and welfare services, the coverage of special-assistance programs was extended, and several family-welfare programs were expanded. A relatively high increase (15 percent) in expenditures for child welfare was due partly to the development of a foster-home program and to the establishment of a day nursery for Negro children. The opening of a 250-bed general hospital in 1941 and the addition of a number of beds in private hospitals and in a tuberculosis sanatorium increased the facilities of the community for hospital care more than 15 percent; this accounts in large measure for a sizable increase (39 percent) in expenditures for health services. Expenditures for leisure-time services increased only 5 percent; an increase in funds raised by the community chest contributed to the increased expenditures for this type of service, as well as for other health and welfare services.

Buffalo.—Increased institutional care of children contributed in part to a rise (11 percent) in expenditures for child welfare. Expenditures for day-nursery care of children of working mothers were almost doubled because of the opening of two new centers, making a total of three. Exceptionally large decreases in expenditures of the WPA (85 percent) and in public general relief (67 percent) are related to the increase in employment opportunities in this area. The relief program provided assistance to employable persons as well as to unemployables, and during 1942 the number of persons leaving relief rolls because they had obtained employment outnumbered those going on relief because of unemployment by a ratio of 5 to 1. A 9-percent increase in hospital bed capacity and an expansion in nursing programs of the public-health services contributed to an increase (16 percent) in expenditures for health services.

Dallas.—An increase of 29 percent from 1940 to 1942 in total expenditures for health and welfare services reflects the growth of the special-assistance programs, increased income from community-chest funds for private agencies, and

the extension of some local public-agency programs. Late in 1941 the programs of aid to the blind and aid to dependent children were established in Texas under plans approved by the Social Security Board, and during the 2-year period, eligibility requirements for aid to the aged were liberalized, and coverage of the program was extended. These developments were important factors in an increase (39 percent) in expenditures for family welfare and relief. Moreover, in contrast to the situation in many other communities, the public general-relief program showed practically no change between the 2 years, inasmuch as relief was provided only to unemployable persons, who were less affected by increased employment opportunities than were employable persons.

Expansion of services in the juvenile probation department and an increase in community-chest funds for foster-home and institutional care of children contributed to a rise in expenditures for child welfare (21 percent). The availability of more funds from the community chest also contributed to the increase in expenditures of health and leisure-time agencies, many of which had been less adequately financed prior to 1942. The large increase in expenditures for planning and finance reflects the establishment early in 1941 of a new council of social agencies and the increased administrative costs in the fund-raising agency, necessitated by the inclusion of almost twice as many agencies in the community chest as had participated in 1940.

Fort Worth.—Expenditures for each of the major types of health and welfare service increased from 1940 to 1942 in this area, and total health and welfare expenditures rose 10 percent. Many changes occurred in the local health and welfare programs as agencies placed increased emphasis on review of their programs and coordination of their services. Important in the increase (5 percent) reported in expenditures for family welfare and relief was the extension of the special-assistance programs in Texas from 1940 to 1942. Although community-chest funds were made available for leisure-time programs, as well as for other health and welfare services, a large part of the increase in expenditures for leisure-time activities resulted from increased expenditures derived from fees paid by recipients of the service.

Houston.—Expenditures in 1942 were 21 percent higher than in 1940 for all health and welfare services combined, and increases were reported also for all the major types of service, except central planning and finance. The establishment in Texas in 1941 of programs for aid to dependent children and aid to the blind

and the expansion of the program for aid to the aged were largely responsible for an increase (18 percent) in expenditures for family welfare and relief. Many activities of the public-health agencies were expanded between 1940 and 1942—public-health nursing, school hygiene services, and clinic service—and this extension contributed to an increase (26 percent) in expenditures for health services. The greatest increase (29 percent) in the major fields of service was reported in expenditures for leisure-time activities. Important in this change was the expansion of the program of one large group-work agency, made possible through a substantial increase in facilities. Many private agencies were enabled to improve their programs because of additional community-chest funds.

Kansas City.—Two major developments affected practically all the aspects of the welfare program in this area: a community-wide survey of health and welfare services and increased interest by the local government in social services. Prior to 1940 many services in the health and welfare field were little developed or non-existent. During 1941, as a result of the recommendations of a community survey, personnel standards were improved; a family and a children's agency were merged, and case-work service was developed for institutions for children and for the aged; two children's institutions were closed; one maternity home was closed; one new camp was opened, and the capacity in others was expanded. Following a change in the city administration, many services were developed under public auspices, particularly in the leisure-time and health fields; this is reflected in the increase of 35 percent in expenditures in the leisure-time field and of 16 percent in the health field.

From a relatively small public recreation program in 1940, this community expanded the program in 1942 to include such services as supervised playground activities and day camps. The expansion of the public-health program emphasized the importance of health services and influenced the rise in expenditures for all kinds of public-health services—clinics, communicable-disease control, public-health and school nursing, industrial hygiene, and other special health services.

Louisville.—In contrast to the decrease in most of the other 29 areas, expenditures for all health and welfare services combined in this community increased slightly (1 percent) between 1940 and 1942. This increase was due in part to a decline of only 20 percent in expenditures for all relief and family-welfare services, compared with a decrease of 39 percent in all

the other areas combined. Inasmuch as relief allowances had been inadequate and additional appropriations were made to meet rising living costs, expenditures for general assistance in public agencies increased, even though the number of persons receiving relief dropped. Moreover, expenditures of the WPA were not cut so drastically in this community as in others; the 1942 expenditures declined less than 50 percent from those of 1940, whereas the decrease in all the other communities combined was 64 percent. In addition, expenditures for aid to dependent children increased 39 percent, because the local appropriation was increased during the latter half of 1940 and expansion of the program was continued into 1942. A marked increase in expenditures for leisure-time services (33 percent) reflects the rapid expansion of the community recreation program, as additional funds were made available for both public and private agencies. Neighborhood programs were established, and a new public agency was opened for servicemen, supported by both public and private funds.

Milwaukee.—As in many other areas, increase in employment effected very marked decreases in expenditures for WPA and public general relief. Without these two fields, total expenditures showed a 10-percent increase from 1940 to 1942.

Child-welfare expenditures increased 10 percent primarily because larger numbers of children were placed in boarding and work or wage homes, and because the cost of institutional care increased with the general increase in cost of living in 1942.

The increase of 15 percent in expenditures for health services centered mainly in increases in expenditures for private general and special hospital in-patient service (29 percent), and for public hospital services for nervous and mental patients (10 percent). Greatly increased occupancy (with consequent increased expenditures) of private general hospitals resulted mainly from four factors: (1) With increased employment persons formerly qualified for free public hospital care entered private hospitals as pay patients; (2) growth of hospital insurance in Milwaukee probably caused greater use of more expensive hospital accommodations; (3) war-production accidents increased the number of industrial cases hospitalized; and (4) population increased. Increase in cost of food, fuel, and equipment also affected the increase in expenditures of hospitals.

Greater use of facilities during wartime influenced the 11-percent increase in expenditures

for services of private group-work agencies. Increased costs of food and equipment resulted in increased camp expenditures.

New Orleans.—A decrease (34 percent) in expenditures for family welfare and relief was caused in part by the failure of the State legislature to appropriate funds for general relief during one quarter of the year. On the other hand, increased appropriations from community-chest and public funds enabled programs in other fields to expand. The program of protective and foster care for children under both public and private auspices was enlarged; programs of health education and school hygiene were extended; public recreation and summer-camping programs grew from 1940 to 1942. These developments, coupled with an increase in day-nursery, hospital, and group-work facilities, contributed to relatively large increases that were reported in all the major types of welfare service in this community, except family welfare and relief.

Richmond.—Expenditures for certain types of health and welfare services showed large increases between 1940 and 1942; health expenditures, for example, increased 50 percent, and leisure-time expenditures, 37 percent. The

building of a large hospital and the establishment of a new public-health department, with an improved and expanded program, were largely responsible for the change in expenditures for health services. An increase in the allocation of Federal funds for venereal-disease control also accounted for part of the increase in health expenditures. Some of the increase in expenditures for leisure-time services was due to the expansion of the public recreation program and the development of the program of one private agency.

St. Louis.—Local evaluative studies and increased local public funds led to expansion of services and improvement in the quality of services in some of the family-welfare and relief agencies as well as in child-welfare and leisure-time programs. Expenditures for the special-assistance programs—aid to dependent children, aid to the aged, and aid to the blind—increased as a result of the development and extended coverage of these programs since 1940, when the programs were still fairly new. An increase in the bed capacity of two general hospitals and of one tuberculosis hospital provided additional facilities in response to growing demands for health service.

Methods and Procedures Used in This Study

Expenditures in this report are the total amounts spent by health and welfare agencies for service, relief, and local administrative costs (with the exception of the Federal work programs, for which supervisory costs were included but central administrative costs were excluded). Only expenses for current operating purposes are shown, and funds used for capital outlay are omitted.

Health and welfare services covered by the expenditure data are those services that are provided on a continuous basis by organized agencies for the promotion and protection of the health and welfare of the people of a community. Sporadic welfare services are provided in many communities, usually on special occasions only, such as Christmas or Thanksgiving, by churches, civic groups, and fraternal associations. It was not feasible to include expenditures for such activities in

this report. Important services that have been considered as outside the community health and welfare fields are: Educational and religious activities; services for the detection and punishment of adult criminals; Federal hospitals for veterans; social insurance; and WPA State-wide projects. Many agencies in the study are supported largely by fees from recipients of service, but only agencies organized on a nonprofit basis were included.

The procedure followed to obtain source of funds expended in 1942 was to apply the percentage distribution of 1942 income by source to total 1942 expenditures. Inasmuch as most health and welfare agencies spend funds in the year in which they are received, this method of computing the source of funds expended gives substantially accurate results.

Funds transferred from one agency to another were subtracted from the reports of the

paying agency and were added to the expenditures of the receiving agency. These transfers were distributed by source of funds in the report of the receiving agency on the basis of the percentage distribution of the income of the paying agency. To illustrate, if a family-welfare agency financed equally by local and State tax funds paid a community-chest agency \$300 during 1942 for care of a child in a foster home, the amount of \$300 was deducted by the local supervisor in the reporting area from the expenditures of the family-welfare agency, and \$150 was shown as an expenditure from local tax funds and \$150 as expenditures from State tax funds in the report of the private child-welfare agency.

Coverage of the Study.

In 1942, 45 urban areas were participating in the social-statistics project for the reporting of the volume of service provided by health and welfare agencies. Thirty of the 34 areas that were included in the 1940 expenditure

Table 12.—Estimated civilian population in 1942 and area included in each of the 30 urban areas

Principal city	Estimated civilian population in 1942 ¹	Area included
Total, 30 areas.....	16, 570, 000	
Akron, Ohio.....	357, 000	Summit County.
Baltimore, Md.....	857, 000	Baltimore City.
Birmingham, Ala.....	500, 000	Jefferson County.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	800, 000	Erie County.
Canton, Ohio.....	251, 000	Stark County.
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	666, 000	Hamilton County.
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1, 226, 000	Cuyahoga County.
Dallas, Tex.....	430, 000	Dallas County.
Dayton, Ohio.....	324, 000	Montgomery County.
Des Moines, Iowa.....	196, 000	Polk County.
Fort Worth, Tex.....	235, 000	Tarrant County.
Hartford, Conn.....	272, 000	City of Hartford, towns of Bloomfield, East Hartford, Newington, West Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor.
Houston, Tex.....	553, 000	Harris County.
Kansas City, Mo.....	480, 000	Jackson County.
Los Angeles, Calif.....	2, 906, 000	Los Angeles County.
Louisville, Ky.....	419, 000	Jefferson County.
Milwaukee, Wis.....	853, 000	Milwaukee County.
New Orleans, La.....	516, 000	Orleans Parish.
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	218, 000	Oklahoma County.
Omaha, Nebr.....	253, 000	Douglas County.
Providence, R. I.....	252, 000	Providence City.
Richmond, Va.....	272, 000	Independent city of Richmond and Chesterfield and Henrico Counties.
Rochester, N. Y.....	422, 000	Monroe County.
St. Louis, Mo.....	1, 150, 000	City and St. Louis County.
San Francisco, Calif.....	610, 000	San Francisco County.
Sioux City, Iowa.....	96, 000	Woodbury County.
Springfield, Mass.....	173, 000	City of Springfield, towns of East Longmeadow, Longmeadow, and West Springfield.
Syracuse, N. Y.....	286, 000	Onondaga County.
Washington, D. C.....	821, 000	District of Columbia.
Wichita, Kans.....	178, 000	Sedgewick County.

¹ Estimated by Children's Bureau on basis of data provided by Bureau of the Census.

study, and therefore were eligible for this study, were able to collect the financial data for the year 1942. The area included in each of the 30 urban areas and the estimated civilian population in 1942 are given in table 12.

In population, the 30 areas ranged from about 100,000 (Sioux City) to about 3,000,000 (Los Angeles), according to 1942 estimates of civilian population. Twelve of the areas had populations of 500,000 or more; 12 had from 250,000 to 500,000; and 6 had less than 250,000. The population of the 30 areas combined was approximately 16,570,000, or about one-fourth of the population of all metropolitan areas of 100,000 population and more in the Nation. The estimated civilian population of the reporting areas in 1942 in comparison with the total estimated population of metropolitan areas in each geographic division is shown in table 13.

Table 13.—Estimated civilian population in 1942 of metropolitan areas of 100,000 or more, and of registration areas, by geographic division

Geographic division	1942 estimated civilian population	
	Metro-politan areas of 100,000 or more ¹	Registration areas included in study
	Popu-lation ²	Percent of metro-politan areas
Total, all divisions.....	67, 511, 394	16, 570, 000 24.5
New England.....	6, 549, 699	697, 000 10.6
Middle Atlantic.....	21, 414, 454	1, 508, 000 7.0
East North Central.....	15, 651, 311	3, 677, 000 23.5
West North Central.....	3, 819, 643	2, 553, 000 61.6
South Atlantic.....	6, 183, 177	1, 950, 000 31.5
East South Central.....	2, 637, 694	919, 000 34.8
West South Central.....	3, 335, 397	1, 950, 000 58.2
Mountain.....	800, 416	
Pacific.....	6, 919, 603	3, 516, 000 50.8

¹ U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: *Estimates of the Civilian Population by Counties, May 1, 1942.* Series P-3, No.33, February 25, 1943.

² Estimated by Division of Statistical Research, Children's Bureau. (See table 12.)

The boundaries of each of the reporting areas have been determined locally in relation to administrative and planning needs of the communities, and the area usually comprises the county in which the city is located (table 12). The expenditures cover services provided to the population of these areas and do not include the cost of service for nonresidents, except those for whom communities frequently have assumed responsibility, such as relief and service to transients and travelers, maternity care for nonresident girls and women, and, in

1942, programs for persons in the armed forces. Included are expenditures of State-wide agencies located outside the areas for direct service to persons from the reporting areas.

Use of Estimates.

Estimates prepared for this report by the Division of Research and Statistics of the Work Projects Administration on expenditures for that Federal work program in the 30 urban areas covered the last 6 months of 1942, as actual expenditure data were available by urban area for the period January-June 1942. The method of estimate for the July-December 1942 expenditures was to apply the amount of adjusted average monthly earnings for the first 6 months to available employment data for the last 6 months. The rapid decline of WPA during the last half of 1942 greatly reduced the amount of money involved in the WPA estimates.

Uniform instructions and procedures were provided to the local supervisors in the reporting areas for separating expenditures of local agencies that provided more than one type of service. The instructions provided that joint costs be distributed on the basis of the distribution of factors bearing a direct relationship to expenditures. For example, the salary of an employee giving two or more kinds of service was distributed on the basis of the employee's total working time spent in each type of service, or on the number of contacts, or on case load; the amount of rent was allocated by the number of square feet of space used for each type of service. Each source of income was distributed among the types of services that the agency provided on the same basis as the total allocated expenditures, except funds that were earmarked for specified services.

The proportion of service provided to persons from outside the reporting area to the total service provided by the agencies was used as a basis for excluding expenditures for service to nonresidents. To illustrate, if one-fourth of the total days' care provided by an institution during 1942 was given to nonresidents, the reporting agency deducted one-fourth of the total expenditures from its report.

Inasmuch as the study depended on the participation of thousands of agencies, it was necessary to use the financial records as they were set up—on a cash or accrual basis. If the fiscal year of an agency differed from the calendar year, the report covering the fiscal

year ending in 1942 was used as an estimate of expenditures during the calendar year.

Comparability of 1942 and 1940 Data.

The methods and procedures used in the 1942 study were similar to those used in the 1940 study. Changes in instructions for reporting expenditures for certain types of services chiefly represented refinements of the 1940 procedures and definitions. In accordance with the acceptance by local supervisors of increasing responsibility for the social-statistics project, new procedures were developed for their uniform processing and summarizing of the data.

The one difference between the 1940 and the 1942 definitions of agency expenditures related to those for sheltered workshops and salvage industries. In 1942 reports from these agencies were based on gross expenditures, including those for processing salvage materials, and receipts from sale of merchandise were also given, whereas in 1940 their receipts were limited to net expenditures, after the cost of processing materials had been deducted.

Several new fields of service were established in 1942 to point up services that in 1940 were included in other fields, and to accommodate new services that were developed since the war. To illustrate, expenditures for sheltered employment and training for the handicapped are shown in a separate field in this study, whereas, in 1940, they were reported in the field of "other relief and family welfare"; recreation programs especially for servicemen are shown in a separate field in 1942, and no similar programs were in operation during 1940. Expenditures for medical-social service were reported separately in 1942, whereas in 1940 they were included in the hospital and clinic fields.

In making comparisons of 1940 and 1942 expenditures, the local supervisors revised the 1940 data wherever corrections were made after the publication of the 1940 report. The revisions have improved the accuracy of the 1940 data and, therefore, their comparability with 1942 expenditures.

Computation of Aggregate Change.

Changes in expenditures from 1940 to 1942 and the distribution of expenditures by source of funds were computed from the aggregate expenditures of all areas for the 2 years. This computation does not adjust for differences in volume of expenditures in the areas. An average (such as the geometric mean) of the changes

in expenditures in the different areas, would do this, but it cannot be computed for all the small fields of service, because in many communities some programs, such as USO, day care, and mental hygiene, were not in operation in 1940. The geometric mean can be computed for the major fields of service, and a comparison with the change in aggregate expenditures follows:

<i>Field of service</i>	<i>Change in aggregate expenditures of 30 areas 1940-42</i>	<i>Average change in expenditures of 30 areas 1940-42</i>
All fields.....	-19	-14
Child welfare.....	+9	+10
Family welfare and relief..	-39	-34
Health.....	+20	+23
Leisure-time activities....	+18	+20
Planning and finance.....	+8	+11

Further Uses of the Data

Analysis of the expenditure data has been limited in this report to a comparison of the 1942 expenditures with those in 1940. However, the data may be used for many other purposes in community and Nation-wide planning. The expenditure data may be analyzed to determine the health and welfare programs that are financed from specific types of funds. Interest is often attached to the use to which community-chest funds or tax funds are put, and data on the source of funds used in the 30 areas afford an opportunity for such analysis with respect to health and welfare programs. For example, expenditures from local tax funds may be analyzed to determine the proportion of such funds that are spent for various family welfare programs or for health programs in relation to total local tax funds. By dividing expenditures for a program by the number of cases served or by some other approximate measure of service average unit costs may be obtained.

Uses of

Per Capita Data.

Frequently expenditure data are converted to a per capita basis, thus holding constant the factor of population. By holding constant the factor of population, comparisons may be made of expenditures in the same community in different time periods or of expenditures of different communities of varying size. Per capita data have the further advantage of reducing mass expenditure data to small and easily comprehended figures.

Two important uses of per capita data on health and welfare expenditures are, first, to show the average *cost* to each person in a community of providing a given service and, second, to indicate the average *expenditure* for each potential beneficiary of a given service. To compute properly *per capita cost to a community* the expenditures must be limited to those funds derived from the population of the com-

munity. Per capita costs may be computed for various communities on the total expenditures for the public recreation field, for example, as this service is usually financed entirely from municipal tax funds and other local sources. Expenditures for programs financed largely by State and Federal funds cannot so meaningfully be converted to per capita costs based on the population of local areas.

Considerations of the Population at Risk.

When used to indicate the average amount spent for each potential beneficiary of a given service, per capita data may serve as a starting point in the establishment and expression of standards of expenditures for health and welfare services. The fact that per capita expenditures are computed on the basis of the population as of one date, whereas expenditures as now reported relate to an entire year's operations, tends to affect the accuracy of the resulting per capita figure. The population of any community may change considerably within a year, both in size and in composition. This was especially significant in 1942, when urban population shifts were known to have been unusually large.

Many health and welfare programs are directed to specific groups in the population. Child-welfare services are given to children and families with children. Clearly delimited, also, is the group receiving aid to the aged. However, the age distribution of the population in different communities varies widely throughout the country. To illustrate, in the Birmingham, Ala., metropolitan area in 1940, the population under 16 years of age represented 28 percent of the total population and the population over 65 years of age was 4 percent of the total. In the San Francisco metropolitan area, the proportion of the total population under 16 years of age was 16 percent, and the

proportion over 65 years of age was 8 percent. To be most useful in planning, per capita expenditures for health and welfare services should be computed on the basis of the population at risk—that is, the population possibly eligible for the services. Estimates of the age distribution of the population by counties or metropolitan areas are not available for 1942. A distribution of the estimated 1942 total population on the basis of the 1940 age distribution would be subject to serious error, because one of the characteristics of population change from 1940 to 1942 is believed to be differential mobility in age groups.

An Illustration of Analysis of Per Capita Expenditures for Potential Recipients of Service.

Inasmuch as the only population data available for 1942 are estimates of the total civilian population, per capita expenditures that will indicate the average amount spent for each potential beneficiary of a given service can be properly computed only for a service which is intended for the entire civilian community. General public-health services are directed largely to the entire civilian population, and data from this field may be used to illustrate per capita analysis. Per capita expenditures in this field roughly indicate the relative amounts spent by different areas for public health at a given time, and more exactly, changes from time to time in provision of service in the same area.

Expenditures for general health service, reported in this study as "other health services", include the amounts spent by public-health departments and other public-health agencies for the improvement of health conditions in the community, as distinguished from the provision of services to individuals, as in the hospital and clinic fields. The content of the general public-health program varies from community to community, but the services which communities usually provide for the protection of their citizens are: Laboratory services, including the purchase and free distribution of biologicals; communicable-disease control; collection of vital statistics; sanitary inspection and investigations, including those of milk and water supply and sewage-disposal facilities; inspection of food-handling establishments.

In 1942 per capita expenditures for general public-health services to all potential recipients of the service ranged from \$0.46 in Syracuse,

which also ranked highest in 1940, to \$0.13 in Canton, as is indicated in table 14, which shows the per capita expenditures for general public-health services in 1940 and 1942 in 16 urban areas for which reasonably satisfactory population estimates are available. The median per capita expenditure for the areas was \$0.29 in 1942, compared with \$0.30 in 1940. Changes in per capita expenditures between 1940 and 1942 were reported in 15 of the 16 areas, and the median change was \$0.02.

Table 14.—Per capita expenditures for general public-health services to all potential recipients of the service, 1940 and 1942, for 16 urban areas, ranked according to population change from 1940 to 1942

Urban area	Percent change in population 1940-42	Per capita expenditures	
		1940 ¹	1942 ²
Median per capita .....	.....	\$0.30	\$0.29
Wichita	+24.2	.29	.32
Milwaukee	+11.2	.29	.28
Dayton	+9.7	.34	.29
Birmingham	+8.7	.34	.35
Dallas	+7.9	.30	.29
Canton	+6.9	.15	.13
Akron	+5.2	.33	.25
Houston	+4.5	.19	.19
Fort Worth	+4.2	.35	.24
Richmond	+2.2	.29	.34
Cleveland	+0.7	.33	.36
Des Moines	+0.1	.22	.21
Syracuse	-3.1	.44	.46
Rochester	-3.7	.20	.21
Sioux City	-7.4	.30	.44
Oklahoma City	-11.5	.25	.26

¹ Based on 1940 census of population.

² Based on estimates of civilian population in 1942.

Changes in per capita expenditures indicate that in the areas in which population increased from 1940 to 1942, the per capita expenditures for general public-health services decreased or were constant. The notable exceptions to this generalization were Birmingham and Wichita, where slight increases in per capita expenditures occurred along with sizable increases in population. Richmond and Cleveland, with small increases in population, also showed increases in per capita expenditures.

On the other hand, in the four areas which experienced decreases in population from 1940 to 1942, per capita expenditures were greater in 1942. The greatest difference in per capita expenditures between the 2 years was in Sioux City, where the population decreased 7.4 percent

and the per capita expenditure increased from \$0.30 in 1940 to \$0.44 in 1942.

Development of Per Capita Analysis in Communities.

Although general observations for a number of areas concerning the relationship of population changes to changes in expenditures are obviously facilitated by per capita computations, more effective use of this type of analysis can be made by local research and planning groups that are at a vantage point to evaluate programs in their own communities. The relating of expenditure data in the various fields of health and welfare service to specific age and racial groups and to the population in the geographic subdivisions of the community can provide considerable insight on the coverage of programs. Before the full value of per capita expenditures can be realized in community planning, per capita expenditures of a repre-

sentative group of areas must be brought together, evaluated, and developed into standards of expenditures.

Establishment of Standards of Expenditures.

Per capita data, which reflect the experience of a number of areas in financing their health and welfare programs, can be used as a point of departure for developing standards of expenditures for specific types of health and welfare services. To establish standards, the spending experience of communities must be evaluated field by field, in terms of the coverage and the effectiveness of services provided and the differing needs in varying communities. Standards established on the basis of evaluated experience would be of inestimable value to local communities for purposes of measuring the adequacy of their services and for planning the establishment and extension of programs.

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APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Aupicees, 1940 and 1942

(In thousands)^a

TOTAL, 30 AREAS

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds			Contributions Community Chest	Income from in-ventures	Profits from service	All other	Expenditures under —		
		Local	State	Federal	Local	State	Federal					Public	Private	Supplies
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$446,313	\$118,065	\$70,227	\$106,451	\$26,531	\$14,005	\$7,709	\$2,265	\$2,109	\$8,041	\$430,257	\$298,729	\$120,408	\$147,584
Child welfare, total.....	25,987	11,482	3,010	43	5,081	2,194	1,354	2,090	259	473	11,529	12,844	12,312	13,143
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	8,743	4,040	883	19	2,344	323	158	648	5	124	4,002	4,766	4,310	4,277
Institutions for dependent children.....	8,023	2,280	434	(c)	1,729	1,401	1,030	848	95	206	1,549	1,724	1,587	6,299
Maternity homes.....	857	50	7	(c)	358	204	68	147	6	14	123	3	759	854
Services to children with behavior problems.....	3,261	3,112	99	(c)	4	26	(c)	20	(c)	2	2,932	3,230	23	31
Institutions for delinquent children.....	4,148	1,918	1,562	22	203	86	23	45	145	124	2,921	3,332	708	815
Other child-welfare services.....	15	3	(c)	(c)	12	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	5	13
Family welfare and relief, total.....	221,460	46,702	47,425	104,887	6,097	4,968	1,945	2,819	180	6,437	181,982	199,659	18,774	21,801
Work Projects Administration.....	57,165										56,927			
Farm Security Administration.....	18										18			
General relief and family welfare.....	39,604	21,380	10,772	2	4,153	2,354	403	458	28	55	85,833	71	18	6,883
Services to dependent children.....	81,403	13,425	26,276	39,585	2	1		115			69,400	69,400	18	7,150
Aid to the aged.....	3,935	1,023	1,355	1,556	(c)	(c)		1			3,681	3,935		
Aid to the blind.....														
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	423	53	31	1	289	17	9	18	(c)	4	178	87	299	336
Special services to traveler families.....	1,625	390	226	4	75	246	22	3	(c)	1	930	545	154	1,077
Special overnight care.....	211				138	57	1	150	2		1			211
Legal aid.....	224	76	(c)		138	5	(c)	5	(c)		57	59	156	165
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	10,025	4,790	69	16	542	1,573	1,438	1,415	44	137	4,564	4,946	4,591	5,079
Services to aged, dependent adults.....	7,115	4	26	4	269	93	21	6	14	6	17	17	17	6,381
Other services to the handicapped.....	243	9	10		93	67	29	6	14	17	17	17	17	225
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	1,104	989	34	25	18	1	(c)	36	23	13	1,021	1,069	35	35
Other relief and service to adults.....	1,321	376	1		348	468	17	71	23	13	443	423	869	899
Health services, total.....	169,761	52,337	19,731	1,478	5,981	4,948	3,860	80,934	576	808	66,176	76,622	73,517	92,939
General and special hospitals.....	107,426	21,379	2,876	21	2,705	2,726	2,542	75,219	154	462	22,368	25,624	63,011	81,764
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	11,061	7,354	1,842	55	281	208	230	850	28	55	7,553	9,381	1,448	1,681
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	23,541	7,345	13,763		(c)	20	155	2,118	14	115	20,554	22,680	795	861
Hospital admitting and certifying bureau.....	166	38			38			64		12	(d)	45	82	121
Mental hygiene clinics.....	9,603	3,137	633	(c)	1,309	460	634	1,728	316	12	4,709	5,102	4,502	4,501
Mental hygiene clinics.....	603	313	137	(c)	70	27	8	3	5	6	1,544	46	37	46
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	959	789	113	4	6	25	2	26	30	14	(e)	601	(e)	478
Medical-social service.....	1,139	559	61	72	180	74	122	26	100	522	15	13	2,106	2,106
Medical-nursing service.....	1,197	1,197	35	31	1,197	95	100	522	15	13	1,235	1,320	37	36
School hygiene service.....	1,433	1,433	35	17	4	(c)	(c)	1	(c)	1	1,940	2,048	8	14
School hygiene nursing service.....	2,062	1,993	45	17	4	(c)	(c)	1	(c)	1	d 6,162	6,770	1,096	1,241
Other health services.....	8,010	5,715	284	398	335	655	66	371	114	74	70	1,096	1,096	1,241
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	25,453	7,446	35	51	6,185	3,405	507	6,421	1,093	310	8,608	9,335	12,994	16,118
Services of group-work agencies.....	10,567	4	3	4	6,185	3,405	507	6,421	1,093	310	8,608	9,335	12,994	16,118
Special services of group-work agencies.....	1,573	4	13	77	1,115	4	36	79	48	348	7,515	10,567	1,573	1,573
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	9,209	7,401	33	1	3	25	13	1,681	24	28	8,484	9,209		
Local groups under national programs.....	1,749				1,104	385	12	209	22	17			1,543	1,749
Summer camps.....	2,356	32	1	(c)	335	263	45	1,595	53	32	123	126	1,586	2,230
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	3,652	99	27	3	3,187	289	33	1	(c)	13	63	39	3,311	3,582
Social-service exchange.....	260	45	26	1	184	4	(c)	(c)	(c)	56	30	251	230	230
Community Chest.....	2,168				2,159	(c)	6	(c)	(c)	3		2,058	2,168	2,168
Sectional financial federations.....	204				203	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	7		159	204	204
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	390				267	51	17	(c)	(c)	8		39	390	390

^aTotals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.^bIncludes \$1,787,489 from sectarian financial federations.^cExpenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940 but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.^dExpenditures of one hospital admitting and certifying bureau in Washington, D. C. are included in "other health services" field in 1940.^eExpenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940 but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942.—Continued
(in thousands)

ARROW AREA

Field of service	Public funds			Private funds			Net profits from other activities	Expenditures under —			
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Chest	Income from investments		All other	Public auspices 1940	Private auspices 1940	Private auspices 1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$7,509	\$1,395	\$1,269	\$2,015	\$447	\$110	\$79	\$65	\$10,461	\$4,493	\$2,313
Child welfare, total.....	288	140	52	(b)	76	1	18	(b)	163	190	86
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	87	22	(b)	(b)	52	1	12	(b)	23	22	53
Institutions for dependent children.....	130	92	14	(b)	18	(b)	4	(b)	97	104	26
Day nurseries.....	8	7	1		5		2	(b)	3		7
Services to children with behavior problems.....	27	27	37					(b)	16	27	
Institutions for delinquent children.....	37								24	37	
Other child-welfare services.....											
Family welfare and relief, total.....	3,674	562	955	1,993	82	43	14	24	9,591	9,474	209
Work Projects Administration.....	1,300			1,300					6,796	1,300	
General relief and family welfare.....	(b)			(b)				(b)	1,410	618	76
Aid to dependent children.....	687	334	284	72	55	8	6	(b)	201	195	69
Services to blind.....	195	66	67	62					1,156		
Aid to the blind.....	1,224	11	4	60					1,224	29	
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	29										
Special service to travelers.....											
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	50	37			6		8				50
Legal aid.....											
Overnight care.....											
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	146	113	1		4	27	(b)	(b)	106	118	24
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	35		1		9	(b)	(b)	24	(c)	30	35
Other services to the handicapped.....											
Other health and welfare services.....	18	1	1	1	8	7				18	18
Health services, total.....	3,095	642	262	22	135	32	11	11	687	789	1,665
General and special hospitals.....	2,197	91	91	1	75	13	11	11	245	333	1,581
Outpatient clinics.....	222	36	159		(b)	(b)	28		196	222	
Hospital admitting and certifying bureau.....	117	39		5	11				14	39	8
Clinic service.....	(b)	(b)			9	4	1	24	51	24	5
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	15	12							33	37	12
Medical-social service.....	24								27	31	11
Public health-nursing service.....	53	32		5	14		3		111	91	
School hygiene medical service.....	21	21									
School hygiene nursing service.....	31	31									
Other health services.....	91	81	1	8	1						
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	423	40			126	34	11	29	20	40	327
Services of group-work agencies.....	266				85	12	10	53	20	40	241
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	6	40			6						
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	65				39	16	1				
Summer camps.....	46				2	1		1			
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	29				29						
Social-service exchange.....	2				2						
Other social services.....	26				26						
Sectionarian financial federations.....											
Council of social agencies.....											
Other social-welfare planning councils.....											

* Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Less than \$500.

c Data not available.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Agencies, 1940 and 1942—Continued

(In thousands)

BALTIMORE AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Contributions (State, County, other)	Private funds			Net profits from other service activities	Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal		Income from voluntary sources	Income from persons and service	Income from service		Public agencies	Private agencies		
										1940	1942	1942	
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$19,814	\$4,359	\$3,417	\$2,452	\$915	\$51,244	\$898	\$5,702	\$80	\$747	\$13,820	\$8,061	\$9,594
Child welfare, total.....	1,449	438	349	(c)	131	178	130	126	16	81	330	401	958
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	432	115	112	(c)	70	22	22	42	40	1	145	489	208
Day nurseries for dependent children.....	43	55	43	(c)	35	121	97	71	3	7	132	384	432
Maternity homes.....	19	5	3	(c)	17	10	11	11	2	1	27	30	43
Refugees to children with behavior problems.....	104	89	174	188	(c)	14	9	2	11	32	87	90	11
Institutions for delinquent children.....	418	174	188	188	10	2	2	2	11	32	242	256	129
Other child-welfare services.....													
Family welfare and relief, total.....	6,922	1,375	1,796	2,433	219	242	136	116	7	596	9,914	5,602	1,052
Work Projects Administration.....	925			925							3,364	925	
Farm Security Administration.....													
General relief and family welfare.....	1,665	658	718	523	125	140	21	4			2,227	1,776	377
Aid to dependent children.....	1,045	120	402	523	913						1,798	1,045	
Aid to the aged.....	1,843	310	620	913							2,043	1,843	
Aid to the blind.....	106	37	16	53	20	2		4			121	106	22
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	48	2	1	12	2	2	1	24	5		1	4	27
Special service to transients.....													
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	48	2	1	12	2	2	1	24	5		1	4	27
Special overnight care.....	19			16	16	2	107	5	2		184	105	16
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	385	103	8	13	17	7	3	2	11	585	20	27	302
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	654	1	25	13	7	(c)		(c)	1	(c)	74	66	19
Other services to the handicapped.....	8		7	6	12	2	3	23	5		74	66	19
Detention, corrections and probation service.....	108	81									93	104	4
Other relief and service to adults.....													
Health services, total.....	9,941	2,162	1,271	19	219	501	610	5,092	27	41	3,099	3,647	6,294
General and special hospitals.....	5,759	855	177	74	181	247	4,201	0	15	1,125	1,105	3,654	4,654
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	865	21	432	38	140	97	101	16	19	168	379	421	486
Hospital administration and certifying bureau.....	1,442	550	597	(c)	9	115	367	(c)	3	1,125	398	417	486
Clinic service.....	617	116	63		11	45	101	292	(c)	143	145	530	432
Mental hygiene clinics.....	26				14	7	1	3					
Medical service—homes and doctors' offices.....	19	9			11	45	101	292	(c)	143	145	530	432
Medical service—hospitals.....	201	176			11	43	34	7	1	(c)	20	19	7
Public health nursing service.....	29	29			59	2	13	40	1	(c)	156	174	117
School hygiene medical service.....	75	75			2	13	12	90	(c)	(c)	28	29	117
School hygiene nursing service.....	533	326	2	19	10	73	12	90	(c)	(c)	68	75	69
Other health services.....											265	456	69
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	1,236	374	1	195	219	23	367	30	20	476	479	485	757
Services of group-work agencies.....	473		1	138	86	18	207	23			318		91
Special services of group-work agencies.....	91				91						476		47
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	479	374			30						476		47
Leisure-time programs.....	147				34						46		46
Summer camps.....					23						124		147
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	266	10			152	105		(c)	2	1	211	266	266
Social-service exchange.....	16				16						17		16
Public health planning.....	111				111						69		69
Secretary financial relations.....	20				90						21		20
Council of social agencies.....	20				20						1		1
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	21				20						1		1

a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Includes \$38,391 from sectarian financial relations, expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

c Less than \$50.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

BIRMINGHAM AREA

Field of service	Public funds			Contributions		Private funds		Net profits from other activities	Expenditures under —	
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Community Chest	Other sources	Income from investments	Recipients from service	Public supplies	Private supplies
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$6,360	\$1,057	\$652	\$2,047	\$395	\$171	\$2	\$1,209	\$223	\$5,511
Child welfare, total.....	308	75	63	(b)	116	27	(b)	20	7	\$4,883
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	66	16	13	(b)	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	138
Institutions for dependent children.....	86	3	7	.....	47	25	(b)	3	(b)	30
Day nurseries.....	26	.....	.....	.....	23	(b)	.....	2	.....	5
Maternity homes.....	24	47	3	.....	17	2	.....	5	.....	26
Adoption.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institutions for delinquent children.....	55	9	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	47
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
Family welfare and relief, total.....	3,370	298	230	2,546	43	95	(b)	13	144	5,291
Pure Subjects Administration.....	2,250	.....	.....	2,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,435
General relief and family welfare.....	159	62	46	.....	2	13	.....	1	.....	141
Aid to dependent children.....	292	80	78	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
Aid to the aged.....	298	85	83	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	9	4	4	.....	7	1	.....	1	.....	257
Special service to travelers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	14	.....	.....	.....	10	3	.....	1	(b)	1
Legal aid.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	59	52	.....	.....	3	(b)	.....	4	.....	51
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	186	.....	13	13	11	6	(b)	.....	144	25
Other services to the handicapped.....	.....	16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	32
Other health and welfare services.....	48	.....	.....	2	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	34
Other relief and service to adults.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Health services, total.....	2,289	597	358	101	68	18	1	1,075	72	992
General and special hospitals.....	1,417	308	4	17	27	4	(b)	1,051	6	375
Sanatoriums for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	30	30	9	.....	31	.....	.....	10	.....	66
Hospitals for.....	398	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	235
Hospital admitting and certifying bureau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinic service.....	131	45	(b)	54	7	11	.....	12	(b)	110
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
National-social service.....	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(c)	9
Public-health-nursing service.....	65	37	1	22	3	1	.....	2	.....	40
School hygiene-medical service.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
Home nursing service.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Other health services.....	187	170	13	2	.....	.....	(b)	.....	1	160
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	336	86	.....	114	30	.....	.....	100	(b)	105
Services of group-work agencies.....	134	.....	.....	80	9	.....	.....	40	6	134
Special services of group-work agencies.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Local groups under national program.....	27	86	.....	.....	22	(b)	.....	11	105	104
Summer camps.....	57	.....	.....	.....	12	7	.....	38	(b)	49
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	57	1	.....	(b)	54	1	1	.....	.....	1
Social service.....	47	.....	.....	(b)	8	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sectionary financial federations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Council of social agencies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	(b)	.....	.....	.....	47
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	(b)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

b Less than \$500.

a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. b Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

c Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

(In thousands)^a

BUFFALO AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Contributions Community Chest	Private funds			Net profits from other service activities	All other	Expenditures under —		
		Local	State	Federal		Local	State	Federal			Public auspices	Private auspices	1940
TOTAL, all fields	\$19,911	17,191	\$3,895	\$1,683	16,955	\$3,849	\$4,914	\$105	1,793		122,521	\$12,490	15,122
Child welfare, total													\$7,421
Protective, foster care of dependent children	1,700	962	221		122	273	38	139	14	1	829	860	791
Institutions for dependent children	801	454	87		90	59	12	99	(c)	(c)	564	596	205
Institutions for dependent children	590	343	18		3	170	24	22	9	1	458	590	590
Maternity homes	76	13			26	24	1	12			186	175	183
Services to children with behavior problems	175	148	27		4	10	1	5	(c)	(c)	79	69	30
Institutions for delinquent children	5	24	69										5
Other child-welfare services													
Family welfare and relief, total	8,049	3,310	2,056	1,672	234	267	59	194	(c)	256	17,407	7,659	901
Work Projects Administration	710			710							4,791	710	
Fire Security Administration	(c)												
General relief and family welfare	3,474	1,772	1,336		164	165	2	34		2	9,636	3,139	352
Institutions for dependent children	1,729	479	521	212				13			1,396	1,729	
Aid to the aged	53	14	15	24				(c)			42	53	
Service and relief to transients and travelers	5	2			3	11							4
Special services to transients	156	112	26		3			19			205	138	18
Special overnight care													
Legal aid	31	16			13	87	52	1	(c)	4	351	416	29
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	710	416	10	10	22	5		(c)	250		(d)	20	264
Special services to the handicapped	302										113	123	38
Domestic relations and protection service	123	123						4					
Other relief and service to adults	48	44											10
Health services, total	8,732	2,455	1,599	10	91	143	64	4,314	21	33	3,893	4,063	3,702
General and special hospitals	5,304	1,123	65	10	50	50	6	4,032	10	19	927	1,016	3,303
Hospitals for chronic and tubercular patients	442	427								5	421	442	
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	1,619	18	1,424				1	171		5	1,504	1,597	25
Hospital admitting and certifying bureau	305	100	14		7	35	30	45	21	2	217	180	165
Mental hygiene clinics	35	19			10	13	7	(c)	(c)	(c)	94	60	35
Medical service—Houses and doctors' offices	60	42	17								(e)		
Medical-social service	33	13	17				7	12	1		(e)		20
Public health nursing service	129	116	13		68	1	4	40			133	133	109
School hygiene nursing service	144	130	14								138	144	
Other health services	405	297	32		7	47	4	15	(c)	1	283	332	65
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	1,211	433	19	1	195	205	20	267	60	2	483	508	606
Services of group-work agencies	486	1			120	163	20	115	67	1		430	448
Special services of group-work agencies	508	431	19	1				56	(c)	(c)	483	508	
Public recreation other than summer camps	119				67	28	1	23	(c)	1			119
Local groups under national programs	84				8	1	(c)	72	2				68
Summer camps													
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	129	10	(c)	2	52	61	5	(c)	(c)	1	119	129	14
Social-service exchange	42	42			41	50			(c)	1	43	42	43
Community Chest	50												50
Charitable financial federations	15	(c)			9	1	5						14
Other social-welfare planning councils													5

^aTotals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.^bIncludes \$435,623 from sectarian financial federations.^cLess than \$500.^dExpenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Awardees, 1940 and 1942—Continued

CANTON AREA
(In Thousands)^a

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds			Expenditures under —						
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from welfare organizations	Receipts from private service	Box profits from other activities	All other	Public supplies		Private supplies	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942		1942
TOTAL, all fields	\$4,695	\$677	\$935	\$1,090	\$377	\$110	\$14	\$1,355	\$35	\$101	\$4,967	\$2,924	\$1,417	\$1,772
Child welfare, total	267	125	27	1	48	10	2	45	3	8	107	175	122	92
Protective, foster care of dependent children	159	54	39	1	48	10	2	45	(b)	19	67	115	92	
Institutions for dependent children	49	34	15				(b)		3	8	40	49	2	
Day nurseries														
Maternity homes														
Services to children with behavior problems	28	24									28	28	4	
Institutions for delinquent children	31	4	27								20	31		
Other child-welfare services														
Family welfare and relief, total	2,262	251	775	1,087	25	31	5	7	7	75	4,325	2,122	102	141
Work Projects Administration	375			375							2,340	375		
Farm Security Administration	(b)			(b)							(b)			
General relief and family welfare	218	106	85		5	19	1	1		(b)	577	101	17	26
Aid to dependent children	173	60	50	62							168	173		
Aid to the aged	1,272	60	636								1,134	1,272		
Aid to the blind	27	10	4	13	4			(b)			26	27	4	5
Service and relief to transients and travelers	5													
Special service to travelers														
Shelters for transient and homeless														
Special overnight care														
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	40	62			2	1	4	5	5	(b)	66	71	7	9
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	41				4	2				(c)	56	61	9	
Other services to the handicapped														
Domestic-relations and probation service	13	13			9	8		1	2	(b)	13	13	17	20
Other relief and service to adults	20													
Health services, total	1,776	267	133	2	106	45	1	1,206	(b)	15	501	591	1,184	1,184
General and special hospitals	1,251	2			60	40	1	1,142		6	81	133	895	1,184
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	176	141						35			153	176		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	30	30	129					22			171	182		
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	19	2			10			(b)		9	1	2	7	6
Clinic service	9				6									
Mental hygiene clinics														
Medical-social services: homes and doctors' offices											7	9		
Public health-nursing service	61	20	1		29	4	(b)	6	(b)		18	21	38	40
School hygiene medical service	3	3									4	3	(b)	
School hygiene nursing service	24	21	(b)		1	(b)		(b)	(b)		20	22	1	d
Other health services	43	38	3	2							46	43	1	d
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	344	34			153	25	5	98	26	3	35	35	260	309
Services of group-work agencies	255				132	15	5	74	26	3			214	255
Special services of group-work agencies														
Public recreation other than summer camps	35	34						1			35	35		
Local groups under national programs	32				20	9		3		(b)			27	32
Summer camps	22				1	1		19	(b)	(b)	22	22	20	22
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	47				45		2						39	47
Social-service exchange	2				2								2	2
Community Chest	45				43		2						37	45
Sectional financial federations														
Council of social agencies														
Other social-welfare planning councils														

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. ^b Less than \$500. ^c Data not available. ^d Expenditures of one agency providing school hygiene medical service included in school hygiene nursing field because of inability of agency to separate expenditures for the two programs.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service^a and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Aspiros, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In thousands)

Field of service	Public funds					Private funds					Expenditures under —			
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Community Chest	Contributions from other sources	Income from persons receiving service	Receipts from persons receiving service	Profits from activities	All other	1940		1942	
											1940		1942	
TOTAL, all fields	\$20,069	\$5,057	\$3,285	\$4,411	\$1,796	\$725	\$302	\$3,954	\$31	\$396	\$16,558	\$12,739	\$5,971	\$7,362
Child welfare, total	1,242	491	111	111	138	85	56	83	5	76	310	479	832	763
Protective, foster care of dependent children	376	157	38	123	25	29	29	29	12	12	9	116	362	260
Institutions for dependent children	398	84	38	133	26	37	25	37	55	36	38	38	336	361
Day nurseries	46	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maternity hospitals	46	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services to children with behavior problems	186	159	27	22	14	5	1	5	2	2	149	186	38	42
Institutions for delinquent children	193	91	46	35	35	2	2	7	5	7	115	136	53	54
Other child-welfare services	10,160	1,883	2,526	4,373	501	290	118	237	232	232	12,979	8,778	1,208	1,382
Work Projects Administration	2,600	(b)	—	2,600	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	6,915	2,600	—	—
General relief and family welfare	2,610	1,390	769	173	364	73	8	5	1	1	3,275	2,156	430	454
Aid to dependent children	479	161	1,538	1,555	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,559	3,116	—	—
Financial counseling	3	74	26	11	37	11	—	—	—	—	66	74	9	11
Aid to the blind	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services and relief to transients and travelers	119	37	37	6	6	39	(b)	39	(b)	(b)	186	73	30	46
Shelters for transient and homeless	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal aid	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overnight care	822	242	5	5	10	6	104	185	1	52	229	241	11	11
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	200	—	—	—	10	6	(b)	—	11	11	11	10	528	481
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	22	—	—	—	26	4	5	2	5	5	26	28	11	38
Other services to the handicapped	22	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other relief and service to adults	47	—	—	—	41	1	1	4	(b)	(b)	—	—	48	47
Health services, total	7,405	2,522	649	37	430	294	356	3,236	22	57	3,906	3,195	3,102	4,211
General and special hospitals	4,791	1,167	137	6	183	170	117	2,316	21	43	1,138	1,172	2,599	3,610
Sanatoriums	1,000	—	—	—	31	68	27	139	—	13	670	752	193	262
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	679	94	494	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	653	679	—	—
Hospital admitting and certifying bureau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinic service	320	128	5	24	84	29	12	36	(b)	1	176	194	147	136
Mental hygiene clinics	40	10	(b)	—	20	10	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	—	—	4	4
Physical therapy	20	13	(b)	—	3	3	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	34	32	1	1
Medical-social service	119	51	(b)	—	47	3	(b)	17	(b)	(b)	51	51	50	69
Public health nursing service	76	68	(b)	—	8	(b)	—	—	(b)	(b)	69	—	2	8
School hygiene medical service	52	40	—	—	3	(b)	—	—	(b)	(b)	—	—	—	—
Other health services	264	141	5	7	61	(b)	(b)	1	1	1	166	194	66	66
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	1,099	162	—	329	67	59	398	54	31	263	276	—	676	813
Services of group-work agencies	638	—	—	257	45	51	209	52	23	—	—	—	529	638
Special services of group-work agencies	296	—	—	—	49	9	125	—	5	263	286	—	51	66
Recreation other than summer camps	166	162	—	—	23	13	8	60	2	3	—	—	98	109
Local summer camps	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other national programs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	193	—	—	192	—	—	1	—	(b)	(b)	—	—	156	193
Social service exchange	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	(b)	(b)	—	—	—	8
Public relations	102	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	(b)	(b)	—	—	90	102
Secretary financial federations	55	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	(b)	(b)	—	—	36	55
Council of social agencies	29	—	—	—	28	—	1	—	(b)	(b)	—	—	21	29
Other social-welfare planning councils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

* Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

b Less than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

CLEVELAND AREA
(In thousands)*

Field of service	Public funds			Private funds				Expenditures under —			
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions from churches, fraternal societies, etc.	Income from investments	Receipts from non-resident service organizations	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices	
										1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$33,173	\$7,479	\$5,684	\$6,458	\$3,031	\$595	\$1,480	\$7,536	\$142	\$41,301	\$20,237
Child welfare, total.....	2,599	1,214	84	790	127	156	202	18	6	1,347	1,169
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	1,210	714	8	396	7	5	85	18	2	851	725
Institutions for dependent children.....	620	68	8	245	91	112	79	16	2	62	73
Maternity homes.....	134	1	1	67	10	34	21	1	(b)	69	99
Services to children with behavior problems.....	241	239	1	32	12	2	10	.....	(b)	223	241
Institutions for delinquent children.....	311	187	75	30	5	3	6	2	2	211	267
Other child-welfare services.....	14,641	1,991	4,461	6,445	606	108	325	89	5	34,683	12,854
Family welfare and relief, total.....	4,290	1,129	2,223	402	452	126	243	11	(b)	8,671	3,352
Welfare Administration.....	1,185	442	551	1,067	1,157	.....	.....	.....	(b)	1,362	1,195
General relief and family welfare.....	1,395	31	1	1,364	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	3,087	3,386
Services to aged, dependent children.....	514	41	30	19	2	(b)	16	.....	(b)	150	59
Aid to the blind.....	80	31	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	239	232
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	260	116	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	102	234
Special service to travelers.....	22	99	7	33	57	68	52	1	2	89	26
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	340	3	7	13	15	11	14	1	4	112	114
Services to the handicapped.....	595	3	17	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	65	10
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	113	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	404	5,337
Other relief and service to adults.....	43	10	.....	6	71	49	45	27	49	416	452
Health services, total.....	13,736	3,929	1,127	43	634	159	930	6,746	57	111	1,337
General and special hospitals.....	9,136	2,124	143	136	108	745	745	6,399	37	2,176	2,431
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	40	451	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	1,174	1,265
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	1,265	210	959	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	286	518
Hospital admitting and certifying bureau.....	16	233	1	16	253	1	61	165	8	97	96
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	749	94	1	40	.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	97	96
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	97	94	1	27	23	1	42	3	(d)	32	32
Medical-social service.....	100	32	1	10	98	37	57	57	1	223	618
Public-health-nursing service.....	382	179	1	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143
Public-health-nursing service.....	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143
School hygiene nursing service.....	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143
Other health services.....	710	382	14	6	71	49	45	27	49	416	452
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	1,837	333	.....	689	67	58	599	62	30	403	505
Services of group-work agencies.....	1,036	.....	.....	565	24	48	317	58	24	1,014	1,036
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	498	327	.....	.....	27	.....	121	.....	(b)	395	498
Local groups other than national programs.....	93	6	.....	78	12	1	1	4	4	7	7
Summer camps.....	192	6	.....	43	15	9	111	4	4	7	7
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	361	12	12	312	13	10	.....	.....	1	56	25
Social-service exchange.....	45	12	12	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	86	25
Community Chest.....	178	.....	.....	177	1	1	1	.....	1	174	178
Sectarian (religious) federations.....	91	.....	.....	.....	77	4	10	.....	1	96	91
Council of social agencies.....	47	.....	.....	.....	38	9	.....	.....	1	45	47
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Total represents sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. * Less than \$500.
 † Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.
 ‡ Expenditure of one agency depending school hygiene nursing service included in public-health-nursing field because of inability of agency to separate expenditures for the two programs.
 § Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.

APPENDIX Table 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In thousands)

DALLAS AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds			Expenditures under —						
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Chests	Other sources	Income from individuals	Profits from business enterprises	All other	Public auspices	Private auspices			
TOTAL, all fields	\$9,281	\$1,033	\$1,923	\$3,405	\$560	\$343	\$46	\$1,314	\$137	\$220	\$5,099	\$6,517	\$2,027	\$2,764
Child welfare, total														
Protective, foster care of dependent children	339	108	45	(b)	87	74		14	5	3	109	155	172	164
Institutions for dependent children	79	51			26	(b)		2		(b)	24	31	23	28
Day nurseries	159	16	14	(b)	42	72		8	5	2	27	31	120	126
Maternity homes	20				18	(b)		2		(b)	4		14	20
Services to children with behavior problems	9				1	1		6					25	9
Institutions for delinquent children	25	23	2							(b)	11	25		
Other child-welfare services	48	18	29								46	48		
Family welfare and relief, total	5,675	247	1,624	3,375	127	73	1	13	2	211	3,878	5,249	216	426
Work Projects Administration	1,750			1,750							2,558	1,750		
Farm Security Administration	1										3			
General relief and family welfare	359	235			71	51		1	(b)	(b)	242	235	85	123
Aid to dependent children	216		107	107							10	216		
Aid to the aged	2,936			1,468							1,046	2,936		
Aid to the blind	88		44	44										
Services and relief to transients and travelers	2				1	1		(b)		(b)			8	2
Special service to travelers	21				18	4	(b)	(b)		(b)			16	21
Shelters for transient and homeless	13							12	2		2		4	13
Legal aid	4													
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	8													
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	231		5	5	18	7		1	200	6	11	11	52	220
Other services to the handicapped	8				2	(b)		(b)					6	8
Recreation and production service														
Other relief and service to adults	37	6			17	7	1	(b)	6		6	8	43	29
Health services, total	2,609	380	253	90	121	107	41	1,391	70	5	974	937	1,353	1,672
General and special hospitals	1,856	295	51	47	48	71	35	1,303	6	(b)	370	391	1,120	1,465
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	76	45						1	1		65	76		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	163		155					4	1	3	254	163		
Clinic service														
Mental hygiene clinics	209	50		26	22	16	6	33	56	(b)	63	80	174	129
Medical service	17				17	(b)			4		20	6	14	17
Home and doctors' offices	10	6							(b)	(b)	13	5		
Public health-nursing service	13	12									28	41	26	34
School hygiene medical service	75	30	1	9	28	5	1		1		5	6		
School hygiene nursing service	6	4	2								30	30	13	23
Other health service	30	19	11								139	131		
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	559	97			133	85	3	181	60	1	138	173	286	366
Services of group-work agencies	238				66	49	3	63	57	(b)			173	238
Special services of group-work agencies	20				9	10			1		138	173		20
Public recreation other than summer camps	173	96			36	13		75	1				55	55
Local groups under national programs	55	(b)			23	12	(b)	6	2				58	73
Summer camps	73							37						
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	100	3	(b)	(b)	92	5					3	61	97	
Social-service exchange	7		(b)	(b)		(b)							3	7
Community Chest	69			(b)	69								49	69
General of social agencies	16				12	5							9	16
Other social-welfare planning councils	8	3			5							3		5

a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.
 b Less than \$500.
 c Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942.—Continued
(In thousands)*

DAYTON AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds				Private funds				Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Chest	Other sources	Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving services	Net transfers from other organizations	Public auspices 1940	Public auspices 1942	Private auspices 1940	Private auspices 1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$8,124	\$1,160	\$1,530	\$2,091	\$506	\$212	\$57	\$2,218	\$9	\$341	\$7,093	\$4,504	\$3,620
Child welfare, total.....	384	202	49	(b)	84	10	1	37	.....	10	220	238	124
Protection, foster care of dependent children.....	143	42	(b)	(b)	61	7	.....	33	(b)	41	40	90	103
Protection for dependent children.....	132	8	33	(b)	6	(b)	1	2	(b)	111	119	2	8
Day nurseries.....	9	1	.....	.....	6	(b)	.....	(b)	.....	3	3	2	9
Necernity homes.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	33	29	.....	.....
Services to children with behavior problems.....	29	29	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	47	.....	.....
Institutions for delinquent children.....	47	41	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total.....	3,332	306	1,295	2,030	71	22	11	12	1	176	6,334	3,631	220
Bank Projects Administration.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,893	1,000	.....
Farm Security Administration.....	94	107	.....	.....	54	17	3	3	.....	4	1,480	30	71
Relief for dependent welfare.....	226	73	65	87	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	204	226	.....	.....
Aid to dependent children.....	1,866	14	5	933	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,622	1,866	.....	.....
Aid to the aged.....	38	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	38	.....	.....
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	(b)	.....	.....	5	9
Special overnight care.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal aid.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Institutions for dependent juvenile delinquents.....	75	.....	(b)	.....	4	3	7	1	.....	3	75	15	11
Shelters for women for the handicapped.....	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	.....	110	175
Other services to the handicapped.....	8	31	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	18	19	4	8
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	.....	8	4	.....	.....
Other relief and service to adults.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Health services, total.....	3,111	614	1,06	16	124	104	11	1,938	1	108	4,85	534	1,931
General and chronic hospitals.....	2,440	259	24	2	85	73	10	1,889	(b)	97	(b)	(b)	1,805
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	120	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	4	32	120	.....	2,440
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	224	47	147	.....	2	(b)	.....	31	.....	211	224	16	12
Hospital admitting and certifying patients.....	12	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	(b)	3	17	21	13
Mental hygiene clinics.....	11	11	.....	.....	11	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	11
Medical services: Homes and doctors' offices.....	25	13	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	53	25	.....	.....
Medical-social service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical-social service.....	9	40	.....	4	24	5	1	3	(b)	2	9	10	72
School hygiene medical service.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	.....	.....
School hygiene nursing service.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	16	4	9
Other health services.....	142	106	4	10	.....	21	.....	.....	(b)	102	116	18	26
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	636	38	.....	35	167	76	34	231	8	47	101	100	468
Services of group-work agencies.....	485	.....	.....	35	133	59	34	145	7	43	.....	416	536
Special services of group-work agencies.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	1	(b)	.....	.....	422
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	100	38	.....	.....	3	(b)	.....	60	.....	101	100	35	47
Local groups under national program.....	47	47	.....	.....	28	2	(b)	13	.....	.....	.....	17	20
Summer camps.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	11	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	61	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	61
Social-service exchange.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5
Community Chest.....	43	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	43
Sectarian financial federations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

* Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Less than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1932, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942.—Continued
(In thousands)^a

DES MOINES AREA

Field of service	Public funds			Contributions Community clubs	Private funds			Net grants from other activities	Expenditures under—		
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Community clubs	Private foundations	Private persons receiving service		Public agencies 1940	Private agencies 1940	Private agencies 1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$6,295	\$1,418	\$731	\$2,639	\$313	\$71	\$12	\$2	\$7,097	\$4,839	\$1,208
Old-age, total.....	392	154	61	(b)	46	17	8	15	154	185	106
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	70	36	24		26	3	5	5	10	15	48
Institutions for dependent children.....	170	95	24		10	10	3	6	71	73	33
Day nurseries.....	28	2			10	4	5	3	35	38	24
Services to children with behavior problems.....	36	38							38	59	
Institutions for delinquent children.....	59	23	36								
Other child-welfare services.....	1		1	(b)							1
Family welfare and relief, total.....	3,073	631	610	2,632	29	18	3	16	6,193	3,863	81
Work Projects Administration.....	2,000			2,000					3,713	2,000	
General relief and family welfare.....	530	501	2	(b)	11	12	2	2	1,114	504	23
Aid to dependent children.....	41	41		97					51	41	
Maternal and child health.....	1,733	38	38	36	6	(b)			1,167	1,172	
Aid to the blind.....	7	1							72	73	
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....					(b)						6
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	5	4							6	4	1
Emergency care.....	3	3									
Legal aid.....	3										
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	75	63			3	2	1	5	2	3	
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	50	(b)	3		1	2		6	66	63	10
Other services to the handicapped.....	9				5	1			(c)	3	30
Other relief and service to adults.....	9						3		2		9
Health services, total.....	1,477	596	69	16	64	21	1	917	665	769	278
General and special hospitals.....	1,100	140	47	3	12	9	1	580	187	220	693
Outpatient clinics for chronic and infectious diseases.....	228	219	5					14	165	225	
Hospital admission and certification bureaus.....									196	74	
Clinic service.....	74	46	9		14	3		(b)	62	54	21
Mental hygiene clinics.....	11	(b)			10	(b)		(c)	19	14	10
Mental hygiene and doctors' offices.....	14										
Public health nursing service.....	12	16		6	28	(b)	11	(b)	19	15	46
School hygiene medical service.....	15	15							43	48	
Shed hygiene nursing service.....	53	41		3		9		(b)	59	44	9
Other health services.....											
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	312	38			141	15	1	116	86	82	214
Services of group-work agencies.....	132				102	2	1	27			131
Special services of group-work agencies.....	95	3			3	11		44	86	82	15
Special services of group-work agencies.....	9	18						16			40
Local groups under national program.....	40				29	7	1	34			42
Summer camps.....	43										29
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	33				32			(b)			1
Service exchange.....	1				1						22
Sectional financial federations.....	24				24			(b)			24
Council of social agencies.....	8				7						6
Other social-welfare planning councils.....											8

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

^b Less than \$500.

^c Data not available.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures For Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Supts, 1940 and 1942.—Continued

(In Thousands)

FORT WORTH AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds				Private funds				Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Chest	Other sources	Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net proceeds from other activities	All other	Public supts		
											1940	1942	Private supts
TOTAL, all fields	\$6,100	\$635	\$1,247	\$2,828	\$235	\$75	\$21	\$337	\$36	\$86	\$4,582	\$4,774	\$961
Child welfare, total	157	57	26	(b)	45	17	6	6	1	(b)	64	70	88
Protective, foster care of dependent children	4	3	1		1	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	3	3
Day nurseries	9	7	7	(b)	41	14	5	5	6	(b)	21	21	73
Maternity homes	4	2			3	1		(b)	(b)	(b)	10	9	8
Services to children with behavior problems	27	27	19					(b)	(b)	(b)	15	27	4
Respite care for delinquent children	19								(b)	(b)	18	19	
Other child-welfare services													
Family welfare and relief, total	4,155	149	1,073	2,773	40	30	1	0	5	76	3,870	3,990	77
Work Projects Administration	1,700			1,700							2,318	1,700	
Farm Security Administration	2	119	68	2	27	24			3	(b)	246	119	27
Public health and welfare	175			68							119		
Aid to dependent children	137		978								755	1,957	
Aid to the aged	37		18	18	4	(b)						37	4
Aid to the blind	4												
Services and relief to transients and travelers													
Shelters for transient and homeless	14				2	5		7	(b)	(b)			
Legal aid, (for aged, dependent adults)	30	26	7	6	4	1	1	2			25	26	4
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	94					(b)			1	76	14	15	18
Other services to the handicapped	1										9		1
Domestic-relations and probation service		5	3		2								5
Other relief and service to adults													
Health services, total	1,480	393	149	54	11	13	15	834	0	1	561	607	873
General and special hospitals	1,054	188	3	6	4	15		832	3	(b)	103	195	859
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	61	38	20	2				(b)	(b)	(b)	50	61	
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	124	(b)	116					(b)	1	(b)	96	124	
Clinic service	59	31		23	(b)	3	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	59	55	3
Mental-hygiene clinics													
Medical service: homes and doctors' offices	11	9		2							7	11	
Public health service	45	30		14							36	45	
School hygiene medical service	17	17									14	17	
School hygiene nursing service	28	28									24	28	
Other health services	81	50	10	10	5	5			(b)	(b)	79	70	8
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	256	32			91	15	5	23	16	8	86	94	103
Services of group-work agencies	108				68	4	(b)	43	13	1			61
Special services of group-work agencies	11				1	3		(b)	(b)	8			11
Public recreation other than summer camps	94	32			1	5	5	52			86	94	
Special groups under national programs	22				15	2		2	2				20
Summer camps	21				7	1	(b)	11	1	(b)			21
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	53	4			42	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)			4	45
Social-service exchange	3				3		(b)		3				3
Community Chest	7				37		(b)						36
Local federations	3								(b)				7
Council of social agencies	7				7	(b)			(b)				6
Other social-welfare planning councils	6	4			2			(b)				4	2

Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b. Less than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942.—Continued
(In Thousands of Dollars)

HARTFORD AREA

Field of service	Public funds			Private funds			Expenditures under —		
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Community Chest	Contributions	Income from in-vestments and service	Net profits from persons and activities	All other
TOTAL, all fields	\$9,306	\$1,636	\$1,868	\$947	\$759	\$247	\$500	\$3,244	\$102
Child welfare, total									
Protective, foster care of dependent children, institutions for dependent children, orphanages, maternity homes	904	184	368		139	20	105	87	1
Services to children with behavior problems	409	28	190		106	1	25	57	1
Institutions for delinquent children	268	110	54		10	2	74	21	112
Other child-welfare services	24	1	1		1	1	4	1	129
Services to children with behavior problems	49	46			2	16	4	3	15
Other child-welfare services	130		124		6				40
									115
Family welfare and relief, total	2,783	692	738	839	220	114	84	60	33
Work Projects Administration	340			340					1,653
Family Security Administration	933	551	138		194	21	12	17	2
General relief and family welfare	699	59	450	436				13	1,064
Aid to the aged	10		10	5				1	901
Aid to the blind	15				8	(b)	1	1	14
Service and relief to transients and travelers	80	7	17		6	12	1	24	37
Special service to travelers									24
Special service to transients and homeless									1
Legal aid	3	3							1
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	236	56	44		5	66	58	11	91
Services to the handicapped	16		2				(b)	9	(b)
Other services to the handicapped									1
Domestic-relations and probation service	15	15			6	14	13	4	13
Other relief and service to adults	38								15
Health services, total	4,937	691	782	8	142	52	221	2,968	6
General and special hospitals	3,583	271	100		32	192	2,924	3	64
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	282	17	262						424
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	480	86	403						282
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	136	66	15						432
Mental-hygiene clinics	29		(b)	1	30	(b)	2	26	98
Medical service—Houses and doctors' offices	12	10	2		28	(b)			11
Medical-social service	28	8			3	(b)	14	2	2
Medical nursing service	146	45	45		75	(b)	14	6	44
School hygiene nursing service	54	54							53
Other health services	149	116		7	6	20			87
(group-work and leisure-time activities, total)	613	60							123
Services of group-work agencies	359	4		198	57	89	128	64	45
Special services of group-work agencies	71			140	38	4	79	65	47
Public recreation other than summer camps	65	65		13	38	4	9	8	4
Local groups under national programs	39			37	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	65
Summer camps	84			8	4	4	5	9	2
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	63			60	3				53
Social-service exchange	4				4				3
Community Chest	36			36					31
Sectional financial federations	21			21					19
Other social-welfare planning councils	3				3				(c)

a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Less than \$500.

c Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

d Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In thousands)^a

HOUSTON AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds				Private funds				All other	Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Chest	Contributions other sources	Income from investments	Receipts from persons for medical service	Profits from other activities		Public auspices	1940	1942	Private auspices
TOTAL— all fields.....	\$9,015	\$1,319	\$1,578	\$3,008	\$824	\$1,138	\$235	\$1,774	\$78	\$59	\$5,125	\$5,911	\$2,357	\$3,104
Child welfare, total.....	510	234	35	(b)	214	3	10	9	2	1	225	223	256	287
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	201	63			131	2		5			34	26	162	174
Institutions for dependent children.....	155	88	3	(b)	52	1	9	1	1		76	76	62	78
Day nurseries.....	15	1			12		1			(b)	10	15	11	14
Wardens' homes.....	14	48	1		11			2			47	48	(b)	7
Services to children with behavior problems.....	48	48	3		6				1	1	58	71		
Institutions for delinquent children.....	77	38	32											
Other child-welfare services.....														
Family welfare and relief, total.....	4,731	238	1,261	2,946	215	7	(b)	12	(b)	52	3,787	4,447	218	283
Work Projects Administration.....	1,675			1,675							2,473	1,675		
Farm Security Administration.....	1			1							13	1		
General relief and family welfare.....	354				134	6	(b)	8	(b)	4	387	208		102
Aid to dependent children.....	164	202	82	82							851	2,266		149
Aid to the blind.....	2,266	1,133	1,133	1,133									71	
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	25				23	(b)	2	2					23	25
Special service to travelers.....	18													
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	1				16			1			5	1	27	17
Special overnight care.....														
Legal aid.....														
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	62	35	11	11	26	(b)	1	1		48	31	34	28	29
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	73				4						20	22	21	52
Other services to the handicapped.....	8													
Domestic-relations and production service.....					8									
Other relief and service to adults.....	13				13						6	8	15	13
Health services, total.....	3,120	789	280	62	109	69	214	1,570	23	4	994	1,108	1,476	2,012
General and special hospitals.....	2,177	393	16	9	10	34	165	1,529	22	(b)	334	388	1,284	1,792
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	123	74	49					(b)	5	2	89	123		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	218	19	198								223	218		
Hospital admitting and certifying bureau.....	296	140	6	29	22	15	50	34			151	174	97	122
Clinic service.....	6				26	(b)	1	1						
Medical hygiene clinics.....	27	2	2								5	2	2	27
Medical service—homes and doctors' offices.....	2										(c)	2		
Public health-nursing service.....	90	19	3	15	50	1	1	1			23	37	46	53
Public health-nursing service.....	18	13	5	1	1						18	18		
School hygiene medical service.....	41	28	9	3	3						36	41		
School hygiene nursing service.....	126	36	4	6	18						115	108	21	18
Other health services.....														
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	577	58	1	209	60	11	183	53	3	3	120	133	328	444
Services of group-work agencies.....	274	1		154	4	11	52	48	2				244	274
Social services of group-work agencies.....	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	133	57	1	1	1	1	1	1	(b)		120	133		
Public recreation summer camps.....	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Local groups under national program.....	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Summer camps.....														
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
Social-service exchange.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Social service.....	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Section financial federations.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Council of social agencies.....														
Other social-welfare planning councils.....														

^aTotals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. Less than \$500. ^bExpenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In thousands)^a

KANSAS CITY, MO., AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						All other	Expenditures under —		
		Local	State	Federal	Community Chest	Contributions	Income from other sources	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	Public auspices		Private auspices		
												1940	1942	
TOTAL, all fields:	\$13,882	\$2,240	\$2,757	\$4,297	\$913	\$5,494	\$151	\$2,658	\$12	\$358	\$11,874	\$9,469	\$13,767	\$4,413
Child welfare, total	635	271	28	(c)	205	34	65	28	2	2	213	294	331	351
Protective, foster care of dependent children	153	64	61	(c)	71	8	(c)	9	(c)	(c)	63	51	90	90
Institutions for dependent children	244	61	(c)	(c)	86	18	6	12	(c)	1	62	51	207	193
Day nurseries	28	(c)	(c)	(c)	18	6	(c)	3	(c)	(c)	9	27	28	22
Maternity homes	22	(c)	(c)	(c)	20	(c)	(c)	1	(c)	(c)	59	64	28	22
Services to children with behavior problems	64	63	82	28	9	2	(c)	(c)	2	(c)	83	106	19	17
Institutions for delinquent children	123	82	28	(c)	9	2	(c)	(c)	2	(c)	83	106	19	17
Other child-welfare services	1	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Family welfare and relief, total	7,652	233	2,319	4,271	238	125	59	93	5	309	9,728	6,857	652	795
Work Projects Administration	2,800	(c)	(c)	2,800	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	5,717	2,800	(c)	(c)
General relief and family welfare	835	3	663	3	125	38	1	2	(c)	1	1,179	608	176	166
Aid to dependent children	343	1	171	172	1	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	278	343	(c)	(c)
Aid to the blind	2,639	2	1,349	1,285	2	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,639	2,639	(c)	(c)
Aid to the blind	118	(c)	(c)	(c)	18	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	116	125	15	18
Service and relief to transients and travelers	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Special service to transients	90	(c)	(c)	(c)	32	2	7	46	(c)	2	(c)	(c)	105	90
Special service to transients	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Special overnight care	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Legal aid	6	6	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	5	6	(c)	(c)
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	330	193	10	10	14	61	46	15	(c)	(c)	191	194	126	136
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	351	(c)	(c)	(c)	20	1	5	1	(c)	305	18	20	171	171
Other services to the handicapped	45	16	(c)	(c)	3	1	(c)	29	(c)	(c)	48	45	58	49
Domestic relations and probation service	61	11	(c)	(c)	23	21	(c)	5	(c)	(c)	10	11	11	11
Other relief and service to adults	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Health services, total	4,761	1,581	410	25	231	107	25	2,350	1	31	1,831	2,138	2,261	2,623
General and special hospitals	3,353	909	8	(c)	44	57	21	2,302	(c)	11	883	988	2,020	2,365
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	248	165	83	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	19	1	2	496	478	(c)	(c)
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	478	142	314	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	50	58	80	92
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	150	40	(c)	(c)	62	21	3	14	(c)	8	50	58	80	92
Mental hygiene clinics	113	2	(c)	(c)	11	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	3	12	11	11	13
Medical service	11	8	(c)	(c)	11	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	6	(c)	32	(c)	7
Medical-social service	39	26	2	11	75	8	1	1	(c)	7	10	10	97	96
Public health nursing service	137	26	2	(c)	2	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	6	10	6	6	6
Public health nursing service	74	73	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	56	74	52	50
School hygiene nursing service	253	187	3	13	30	20	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	146	203	203	203
Other health services	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Group work and leisure-time activities, total	218	155	(c)	(c)	148	226	3	187	3	16	102	190	444	548
Services of group-work agencies	200	(c)	(c)	(c)	118	86	2	75	(c)	9	(c)	279	(c)	(c)
Special services of group-work agencies	61	4	(c)	(c)	14	43	(c)	(c)	(c)	1	102	190	(c)	61
Public recreation other than summer camps	190	151	(c)	(c)	2	76	(c)	35	3	5	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Local groups under national programs	100	97	(c)	(c)	14	21	(c)	17	(c)	2	(c)	(c)	90	97
Summer camps	97	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	96	(c)	(c)	(c)	92	3	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	79	96
Social-service exchange	6	1	(c)	(c)	5	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	5	6
Community Chest	56	(c)	(c)	(c)	56	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	46	56
Secretary financial federations	4	4	(c)	(c)	1	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	4	4
Secretary social federations	23	23	(c)	(c)	23	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	16	23
Other social-welfare planning councils	8	(c)	(c)	(c)	7	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	8	8

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. ^b Includes \$63.01 from sectarian financial federations. ^c Less than \$500.
^d Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation. ^e Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In thousands)

LOS ANGELES AREA

Field of service	Public funds			Contribution, Community Chest	Private funds		Not profits from other activities	Expenditures under—		
	Total expenditures, 1942	Local	State	Federal	Other sources	Income from ventures		Public auspices	All other	Private auspices
TOTAL, all fields	\$19,857	\$29,564	\$12,425	\$25,292	\$2,947	\$13,964	\$14,604	\$11,242	\$9,032	\$16,252
Child welfare, total	3,836	1,994	525	3	511	291	339	15	2,083	1,291
Protective, foster care of dependent children	579	130	126	1	173	197	87	3	256	246
Institutions for dependent children	929	96	48	1	234	197	201	8	45	823
Maternity homes	67	5	1	(c)	21	22	1	(c)	95	70
Services to children with behavior problems	1,143	1,143	350	1	27	3	5	11	1,005	1,143
Institutions for delinquent children	953	550						2	722	852
Other child-welfare services										91
Family welfare and relief, total	53,634	15,314	9,318	25,097	709	1,150	1,900	28	1,149	76,273
Work Projects Administration	8,400			8,400						8,400
Farm Security Administration	3,869	4,454	1,560	1,123	492	693	(c)	6	3	22,270
Family and family welfare	3,869	1,560								4,024
Aid to dependent children	30,029	8,195	7,112	14,696						30,029
Aid to the aged	2,006	581	565	809	20	6	1	(c)		2,060
Services and relief to transients and travelers	28	1								27
Shelters for transient and homeless	202	19	(c)		40	20	8	6	(c)	86
Special overnight care	90									271
Legal aid... for legal, dependent adults	49	34			12	2	(c)			34
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	1,510	886	81	16	42	194	181	13	8	974
Other services to the handicapped	1,216			52	9	1		1,137	111	953
Domestic-relations and probation service	273	273								1,141
Other relief and service to adults	288	36			104	134	9	4	1	260
Health services, total	28,093	10,393	2,582	192	715	927	224	12,947	11	57
General and special hospitals	17,476	4,110	54	42	495	535	53	12,947	5	48
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	2,253	1,559	191	49	43	141	93	171	6	2
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	3,193	615	2,297	2	1	1	271	6	2	1,600
Public health nursing and certifying bureau	1,797	1,112	14	35	167	128	72	250	1	2,698
Clinic service	44									3,172
Mental hygiene clinics	196	181				15	1	1,361	1,109	642
Medical service—Homes and doctors' offices	378	344				4		16	16	588
Public health service	394	369				3		(d)	344	181
School hygiene medical service	518					33	22	(d)	344	15
School hygiene nursing service	1,444	1,230	27	66	4	115	3	478	518	358
Other health services								1,242	1,323	21
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	3,851	1,838			639	60	31	638	90	1,901
Services of group-work agencies	905				438	151	31	201	78	2,037
Special services of group-work agencies	365					365				808
Public recreation other than summer camps	1,972	1,823			197	53	(c)	1,841	1,972	365
Local groups under national program	262	15			18	2	1	2	1	252
Summer camps	347				33	1	281	4	59	262
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	442	25	(c)	(c)	373	37	(c)	6		431
Social-service exchange	17	4	(c)	(c)	12	(c)	(c)			24
Community Chest	275				275					268
Other social agencies	123	21			55	23	(c)			17
Other social-welfare planning councils	71				31	13				23

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.
^b Includes \$303,332 from sectarian financial federations.
^c Less than \$500.
^d Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942.—Continued
(In thousands)^a

Field of service	Public funds				Private funds				Expenditures under—			
	Louisville area				Louisville area				Louisville area			
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Chest	Other sources	Receipts from private persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices	Private auspices	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$7,967	\$2,540	\$626	\$1,645	\$599	\$3,425	\$1,201	\$1,815	\$114	\$5,508	\$5,014	\$2,368
Child welfare, total.....	781	483	21	21	71	72	43	38	31	559	552	210
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	203	140	3		38	1	4	17		166	148	49
Institutions for dependent children.....	315	167	(c)		7	69	36	13	26	153	162	137
Maternity homes.....	24	14			17	1	3	4		12	20	24
Services to children with behavior problems.....	115	115						1		127	115	
Institutions for delinquent children.....	113	61	18	21	5		1	2	4	108	107	8
Other child-welfare services.....												6
Family welfare and relief, total.....	3,160	762	331	1,529	140	368	64	50	16	3,465	2,020	468
Work Projects Administration.....	1,290									2,358	1,250	
Farm Security Administration.....												540
General relief and family welfare.....	611	547	4	(c)	87	61	2	1	9	552	522	160
Public relief and family welfare.....	476	476								476	476	
Aid to the aged.....	594		322	272						477	504	
Aid to the blind.....					14							12
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	15				5	2	1	15	(c)			20
Shelters for transients and travelers.....	23	1										25
Special overnight care.....												
Legal aid.....	11				11	46	60	32	(c)	68	68	11
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	267	94			18	1	(c)	1		11	11	11
Public health and hospital care.....	134		5							11	89	121
Other services to the handicapped.....												
Domestic-relations and probation service.....												
Other relief and service to adults.....	36	13		1	(c)	14	(c)	(c)	7	6	13	27
Health services, total.....	3,429	1,239	274	95	129	92	10	1,560	17	1,352	1,703	1,347
General and special hospitals.....	2,162	554	5		51	44	7	1,471	15	416	1,212	1,579
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	418	397			22	1	3	2	1	347	391	21
Hospitals for chronic and mental patients.....	259		259							193	259	
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	239	138	1		13	(c)	(c)	29		188	222	15
Mental hygiene clinics.....	31	2			19	9	(c)	3	(c)	5	23	26
Medical service: homes and doctors' offices.....	9	9								13	9	
Medical-social service.....	18	18								18	18	
Public health nursing service.....	155	86			36	1	(c)	11		61	105	50
Public health nursing service.....												
School hygiene nursing service.....												
Other health services.....	140	45	9	15	1	26	(c)	44		130	113	27
Group work and leisure-time activities, total.....	520	64		(c)	195	89	3	107	9	1	122	138
Group work and leisure-time activities.....	237				144	22	3	59	8		189	237
Services of voluntary agencies.....	24											64
Special services of group-work agencies.....												
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	136	64			1			73		122	138	
Local programs under national programs.....	41				30	1		5	(c)		38	41
Summer camps.....	40				16	1	(c)	30	1	(c)	50	40
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	68	2	2	63	3	3	3	3	3	65	65	68
Social-service exchange.....	4	2		3							4	4
Community Chest.....	41			41							41	41
Secretarian financial federations.....	18				15	3					12	18
Other social-welfare planning councils.....					4						4	

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.^b Includes \$1,425 from sectarian financial federations.^c Less than \$500.^d Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.^e Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

MILWAUKEE AREA
(In thousands)^a

Field of service	Public funds				Private funds				Expenditures under —			
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Community Chest	Contributions other sources	Income from veterans	Income from service	Net profits other activities	All other	Public auspices 1940	Private auspices 1942
TOTAL, all fields	422,814	58,586	\$2,215	\$5,031	\$1,020	b \$573	\$173	\$4,547	\$163	\$506	\$25,072	\$5,180
Child welfare, total	1,346	677	124		206	144	52	76	64	2	722	500
Protective, foster care of dependent children	276	75	3		116	31	7	43	(c)		93	174
Institutions for dependent children	636	432	3		64	79	35	19	2	2	389	209
Day nurseries	9	4			3	3				(c)		7
Services to children with behavior problems	46	3			14	10	1	10	7			38
Institutions for delinquent children	287	74	116		10	22	9	2	54		92	99
Other child-welfare services	2									(d)	147	72
Family welfare and relief, total	11,420	3,866	1,332	5,006	266	250	57	142	7	493	22,129	925
Work Projects Administration	3,100			3,100							10,992	
General relief and family welfare	2,793	2,442	14		141	153	11	13	4	15	6,586	335
Dependent children	3,122	478	357	287							1,132	
Aid to the blind	1,022	62	10	1	1						2,821	
Aid to the blind	123	26	35	1	17	(c)					116	
Service and relief to transients and travelers	19				14	11		13	1	24		18
Special service to travelers	25				25	(c)						25
Special service to the aged and homeless	69	6										69
Special overnight care	8				8	(c)						8
Institutions for aged, devolvent adults	463	221	8	29	27	49	45	117	3	1	193	228
Submerged employment for the handicapped	541	8		11	39	(c)	(c)			453	73	226
Domestic-relations and probation service	31	61			2						57	61
Other relief and service to adults	61	3			17	12					3	23
Health services, total	8,276	3,055	746	26	262	139	59	3,955	29	5	3,993	4,179
General and special hospitals	4,628	1,622	196		145	69	36	3,108	(c)	4	1,331	2,782
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	683	375	196				5	192			569	60
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	1,605	921	492								1,447	14
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	383	173	12	(c)	43	1	14	111	28		255	200
Mental hygiene clinics	27	27									78	27
Medical service: homes and doctors' offices	9											9
Medical-social service	242	110	1	2	59	2	3	65	(c)	(c)	109	112
Public-health-nursing service	189	159			1						149	159
School hygiene nursing service	159	159									159	159
Other health services	395	233	44	22	15	62	19		(c)	(c)	229	299
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	1,607	988	13		199	22	4	373	62	5	1,229	1,204
Services to group-work agencies	307				139	19	1	87	58	4		277
Special service to group-work agencies	1,204	988	13					202			1,229	1,204
Public recreation other than summer camps	1,662				41	1	3	15	2	(c)	47	62
Local groups under national programs	94				19	2	(c)	69	2	1	82	94
Summer camps												
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	105				88	17					112	105
Social-service exchange	9				9							10
Community Chest	61				61							61
Secular financial federations	17				17							17
Other social-welfare planning councils	18				18							18

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. ^b Includes \$174,200 from sectarian financial federations. ^c Less than \$500. ^d Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.

APPENDIX TABLE J.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1943.—Continued

NEW ORLEANS AREA
(In Thousands)*

Field of service	Public funds				Private funds				Expenditures under—			
	Total expenditures				Contributions				Net private expenditures			
	Local	State	Federal	Community Chest	Contributions from individuals	Other sources	From visits	From other persons	From other persons	From other persons	From other persons	From other persons
TOTAL, all fields	5972	54,780	55,192	5641	165	80	61	22	13	52,389	161	5269
Child welfare, total	117	61	—	—	165	80	61	22	13	52,389	161	5269
Protective, foster care of dependent children	124	47	—	—	60	4	3	2	(b)	6	48	62
Institutions for dependent children	230	27	—	—	82	10	57	1	1	10	4	4
Welfare services for dependent children	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welfare homes	25	1	—	—	1	19	(b)	5	—	—	—	—
Services to children with behavior problems	20	20	—	—	8	2	—	2	11	—	21	20
Institutions for delinquent children	96	61	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	34
Other child-welfare services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Family welfare and relief, total	61	2,159	5,098	163	310	49	45	(b)	250	11,778	7,313	587
Work Projects Administration	3,700	—	3,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,577	3,700	—
Public relief and family welfare	(b)	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maternal and child health	624	—	—	—	87	91	(b)	4	(b)	705	(b)	115
Aid to the aged	1,293	685	733	608	—	—	—	—	—	1,373	1,277	99
Aid to the blind	103	52	51	—	19	(b)	(b)	1	(b)	73	103	—
Services and relief to transients and travelers	21	—	—	—	15	7	1	6	(b)	—	—	—
Shelters for transient and homeless	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special overnight care	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal aid	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical services for aged, dependent adults	30	—	—	—	35	128	48	23	(b)	11	2	1
Stabilization for the handicapped	289	4	4	—	6	1	—	3	(b)	239	9	116
Other services to the handicapped	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic-relations and probation service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other relief and service to adults	78	—	—	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health services, total	5,796	599	2,564	84	129	35	150	2,193	26	16	2,143	3,276
General and special hospitals	3,676	15	1,520	—	13	7	74	2,019	17	12	1,171	1,545
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	163	—	—	—	(b)	(b)	(b)	1	2	1	163	23
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	663	30	552	—	2	2	2	97	(b)	—	440	570
Chronic hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic hospitals for tuberculosis	570	105	260	38	42	5	45	67	5	2	135	389
Mental hygiene clinics	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental hygiene clinics and doctors' offices	4	1	—	—	3	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	2	24
Medical social service	76	—	—	—	12	1	9	(b)	2	(b)	1	2
Medical social service	106	—	—	—	46	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	19	30
School hygiene medical service	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School hygiene nursing service	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other health services	428	329	19	46	13	17	(b)	3	(b)	(b)	252	394
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	598	192	—	—	110	132	12	130	22	20	241	278
Services of group-work agencies	163	1	—	—	94	15	4	28	20	(b)	241	15
Special services of group-work agencies	86	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public recreation other than summer camps	278	190	—	—	5	28	8	78	2	(b)	241	278
Local groups under national programs	32	(b)	—	—	16	3	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	—	—
Summer camps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	92	3	6	—	75	7	1	—	—	—	3	92
Social-service exchange	8	(b)	6	—	2	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Community Chest	50	—	—	—	49	(b)	(b)	—	—	—	—	—
General social service	30	(b)	(b)	—	17	3	(b)	—	—	—	—	—
Other social-welfare planning councils	13	3	—	—	6	4	(b)	—	—	—	—	—

* Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts separately reported in 1941, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

b) Less than \$500.

c) Expenditures for medical-social services were not reported.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Ascires, 1940 and 1942—Continued

OKLAHOMA CITY AREA
(In Thousands)

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Contributions Community Chest	Private funds			All other	Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal		Contributions from individuals	Income from foundations	Receipts from persons receiving service		Profits from other activities	Public supplies	Private supplies	
TOTAL, all fields	\$4,909	\$457	\$1,261	\$2,499	\$281	\$136	\$217	\$14	\$44	\$3,837	\$4,205	\$524	\$704
Child welfare, total	190	57	64	50	14	4	4	4	92	104	79	87	
Protective, foster care of dependent children	31	4	5	20	6	1	2	44	42	24	31	31	
Institutions for dependent children	73	29	23	15	6	1	1	(b)	(b)	11	13	12	
Day nurseries	12	1	1	10	2	6	(b)	17	25	31	37	37	
Maternity homes	25	25	37	6	6								
Services to children with behavior problems	25												
Institutions for delinquent children	37												
Other child-welfare services													
Family welfare and relief, total	3,930	220	1,007	2,496	60	78	26	(b)	44	3,366	3,722	132	208
Work Projects Administration	1,500			1,500						1,622	1,500		
General relief and family welfare	322	186	18	1	53	61	3	(b)	5	199	204	70	118
Aid to dependent children	327	1	163	163	253					327	327		
Aid to the aged	1,612	3	801	807						1,226	1,612		
Service and relief to transients and travelers	46	(b)	23	23	1	(b)	22			25	46	2	1
Special service to travelers	(b)												(b)
Shelters for transient and homeless	23			2	2						17	23	
Special overnight care													
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	32	48	1	1	4	4	1	44	25	28	4	5	
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	46								(c)	2	16	44	
Other services to the handicapped	3	3			4	13	3		3	3	22	17	
Domestic-relations and probation service	17												
Other relief and service to adults													
Health services, total	498	156	190	3	26	12	111	350	355	110	142	105	
General and special hospitals	207	11	85	1	1	1	108	90	101	87	105		
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	36	36						40	36	38			
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	38							1	34	34			
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	60	20	24	(b)	7	7	2	42	42	44	15	16	
Clinic service—clinics	11			(b)	8	3		38	37		11		
Medical service—bureaus and doctors' offices	37	37						28	26				
Medical-social service	26	20	6					88	8				
Public-health-nursing service	6	8						7	6				
School hygiene service	6	6						62	59	8	10		
Other health services	69	54	2	3	9	2		28	24	172	234		
Groupwork and leisure-time activities, total	258	24	76	14	31	76	28	114	130	28	25	3	
Services of groupwork agencies	30	30			22	44	11						
Special services of groupwork agencies	28			6									
Public recreation other than summer camps	24	24			30	6	8	1	39	45			
Local groups under national programs	45				2	2	24	1	19	30			
Summer camps	33								31	33			
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Social-service exchange	25				25						26	25	
Community Chest													
Sectional financial federations	5				5						2	5	
Other social-welfare planning councils													

a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Less than \$500.

c Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—EXPENDITURES FOR HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES, BY FIELD OF SERVICE AND SOURCE OF FUNDS, 1932, and by Aspects, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In thousands)

OMAHA AREA													
Field of service	Public funds				Contributions (Community, State, other)	Private funds			Net profits from other activities	Expenditures under—			
	Total expenditure 194	Lo 41	State	Federal		From in- dividuals or voluntary sources	From in- dividuals or voluntary sources	From in- dividuals or voluntary sources		Public aspects	Private aspects	Total	
TOTAL, all fields	\$6,635	\$803	\$1,239	\$2,252	\$487	\$409	\$21	\$1,322	\$19	\$5,710	\$2,040	\$2,346	
Child welfare, total	309	45	54	(b)	78	95	4	22	1	91	98	185	
Protective, foster care of dependent children	71	10	5	(b)	34	12	1	9	1	18	15	50	
Institutions for dependent children	127	12	3	(b)	24	75	2	4	(b)	6	21	112	
Day nurseries	9	2	4	(b)	4	2	3	5	(b)	7	2	27	
Services to children with behavior problems	18	3	4	(b)	16	5	(b)	5	(b)	18	18	36	
Institutions for delinquent children	57	4	46	(b)		2	2		5	35	50	7	
Other child-welfare services													
Family welfare and relief, total	3,633	340	766	2,214	153	47	13	30	1	5,992	3,324	308	
Work Projects Administration	1,480			1,480					68	3,993	1,450	309	
Farm Security Administration	(b)			(b)					3	3			
General relief and family welfare	315	169	4	185	125	9	2	2	3	347	174	198	
Aid to dependent children	432	61	185	554	17	4	1	4	(b)	1,049	1,142	3	
Aid to the aged	1,142	31	17	17	4	3	1	4	(b)	36	35	5	
Aid to the blind	35	1	17	17	4	3	1	4	(b)	1		15	
Service and relief to transients and travelers	5	(b)			3	1	1	4	(b)			8	
Special services to transients and travelers	5	(b)			3	1	1	4	(b)			8	
Shelters for transient and homeless	8	(b)			3	1	1	4	(b)			8	
Special overnight care													
Legal aid	119	67	3	6	17	5	11	17	1	59	67	49	
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	76	3	6	6	(b)	(b)			64	(b)	14	24	
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	10	8		3	3	31		2		8	10	1	
Domestic-relations and probation service	33									13	19	33	
Other relief and service to adults													
Health services, total	2,335	398	420	38	62	196	3	1,208	7	612	846	1,257	
General and special hospitals	1,664	236	75	136	13	136	(b)	1,203		276	314	1,356	
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	22	22	22	22	7	7				12	22	22	
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	282	275	275	275	7	7				282	282	1,356	
Hospital admitting and certifying bureau													
Clinic service	65	8	10	3	10	31	1	2	(b)	1	15	66	
Clinic service—clinics												48	
Medical service—hospitals and doctors' offices	63	17	37			9				16	54	9	
Medical-social service													
Public-health-nursing service	69	5	12	40			2	2	2	4	6	69	
School hygiene medical service	36	36	36							24	36	36	
School hygiene nursing service	129	91	1	23		13		1		41	116	15	
Other health services												249	
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	211	20			143	70	1	62	10	1	15	20	
Services of group-work agencies					107	61	1	38	5	(b)		179	
Special services of group-work agencies	8	1	20		3	4				15	20	44	
Public recreation other than summer camps	20	4	33		(b)	3	10	2	1	23	20	23	
Summer camps	20	4	33		(b)	3	14	2	(b)	20	23	20	
Local groups under national programs													
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	49				49							45	
Social-service exchange	3				3							5	
Community Chest	38				38							33	
Section on financial federations												7	
Other social-welfare planning councils	9				9							9	

* Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Less than \$500

c Income available for 1940 for one agency then in operation

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In thousands)^a

PROVIDENCE AREA

Field of service	Public funds			Private funds			Private funds			Expenditures under—				
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Community chest	Contributions other sources	Income from various sources	Businesses receiving services	Net profits from other activities	All other	1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields	58,390	\$1,505	\$2,340	\$1,207	\$5,557	\$3,457	\$432	\$1,457	\$31	\$85	\$7,542	\$5,072	\$2,795	\$3,297
Child welfare, total	566	72	243		74	112	14	43	1	1	263	305	237	261
Protective, foster care of dependent children, day nurseries, etc.	155	10	64		45	24	5	13	(c)	(c)	107	115	74	85
Institutions for dependent children.	68				10	40	1	16	(c)	(c)	45	60	118	95
Services to children with behavior problems.	71	(c)	57		5	2	1	1	(c)	(c)	4	71	12	9
Institutions for delinquent children.	59	59									69	59		
Other child-welfare services.														
Family welfare and relief, total.	3,472	713	1,382	1,289	158	77	133	33	13	75	6,024	3,896	473	475
Work Projects Administration.	660			660							2,703	660		
General relief and family welfare.	1,360	54	662		118	17	5	3	1		2,131	1,216	190	144
Aid to dependent children.	358	39	183	136							260	358		
Aid to the aged.	999	805		484							763	989		
Aid to the blind.	10			7		9	(c)	1			7	13	7	10
Service and relief to transients and travelers.														
Special service to travelers.														
Shelters for transient and homeless.	49	13			5		4		27	31	17	34	32	
Legal aid.			(c)											
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.	288	59	2		5	56	127	21	12	4	60	67	214	222
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.	54		3	3		(c)	(c)	(c)	43	6	6	6	47	48
Domestic-relations and probation service.	25	5	20		9			(c)	(c)	21	28	9	10	
Other relief and service to adults.	50	42				4		3			41	46	4	
Health services, total.	3,411	669	717	17	125	181	254	1,446	1	1	1,197	1,281	1,721	2,130
General and special hospitals.	2,063	457	50	4	29	147	183	1,192	(c)	(c)	409	370	1,303	1,693
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.	608	(c)	2	437	15	11	38	130	(c)	(c)	175	212	32	44
Hospitals for venereal and mental patients.									(c)	(c)	393	471	152	137
Hospital admitting and certifying bureau.									(c)	(c)	21	33	107	107
Mental-hygiene clinics.	39	35	1	(c)	20	16	15	(c)	52	(c)	21	33	107	107
Medical service—Homes and doctors' offices.	24	17	7		7				49	24	49	24	11	7
Medical-social service.	32	6	2	(c)	(c)	3	5	15	(c)	(c)	(d)	5	(d)	27
Public-health-nursing service.	132	48	(c)		45	1	12	26	(c)	(c)	10	27	106	105
School hygiene medical service.	30	32							30	30	26	30	35	32
School hygiene nursing service.	32	32							35	32	35	32	77	11
Other health services.	88	43	5	9	8	3	21	21	78	77	78	77	11	11
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.	435	51	1		133	37	28	130	7	8	58	81	304	354
Services of group-work agencies.	257				121	39	21	67	6	3	228	257		
Special services of group-work agencies.	23				1	16	1	1	1	5	57	80	23	23
Public recreation other than summer camps.	80	50			7	10	5	26		(c)	1	2	50	49
Local groups under national programs.	25				5	7	2	33	1		2	1	50	49
Summer camps.	40	1	1											
Planning, financing, and consulting services.	85	1	6		66	9	2	1	1	1	9	9	60	76
Social-service exchange.	6												5	
Community Chest.	46				43	8	2			1	6		48	48
Other social-welfare planning councils.	16				16					(c)			3	16
Other social-welfare planning councils.	9	1			7	1	1	1		(c)	3		1	6

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.^b Includes \$175,180 from sectarian financial federations.^c Less than \$500.^d Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In thousands)

RICHMOND AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds			Receipts from private sources		Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Chest	Other sources	Income from voluntary activities	Profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices	Private auspices		
										1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields	\$5,383	\$1,210	\$825	\$1,270	\$563	\$320	\$65	\$997	\$1	\$132	\$4,469	\$1,165	\$1,336
Child welfare, total	492	116	56		79	97	15	21		18	170	234	232
Protective, foster care of dependent children	135	45	7		58	13	(b)	8		3	28	55	79
Institutions for dependent children	130	17			7	80	7	3		15	8	129	118
Day nurseries	10	1			6		2	2		(b)		10	9
Maternity homes	24	(b)			8	3	5	7			37	56	19
Services to children with behavior problems	56	36	20			(b)				1	47		24
Institutions for delinquent children	47	16	29			(b)							
Other child-welfare services													
Family welfare and relief, total	2,206	416	243	1,222	162	73	39	9	42		1,875	313	331
Work Projects Administration	975			975							2,307	975	
Farm Security Administration	(b)			(b)						(b)	(b)		
General relief and family welfare	362	162	72		107	15	2	2		3	327	226	135
Aid to dependent children	215	53	60	102							109	215	
Aid to the aged	309	82	97	130		(b)				230	309		
Aid to the blind	22	6	6	10	7	(b)				18	22	9	12
Service and relief to transients and travelers	12	1	1			(b)							
Special service to travelers													
Special service to transient and homeless	21	1		9	1	10		1		(c)	1	16	20
Special overnight care	1											(d)	1
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	179	74	1	6	9	57	37	2		48	72	94	107
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	38		6					1		(c)	12	25	26
Other services to the handicapped	23									19	23	29	38
Domestic-relations and probation service	50	15			29		3			11	12		
Other relief and service to adults													
Health services, total	2,244	601	526	48	59	101	6	857	47	1,218	1,927	277	318
General and special hospitals	1,234	206	107	18		81	4	795		452	1,003	194	230
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculosis patients	182	132	31		1			19		164	182		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	356									289	356		
Health clinics and certifying bureaus													
Clinic services	163	47	50	10	17	4	27			115	162	1	1
Mental hygiene clinics	23	7	1		14	(b)				(b)	1	21	21
Medical service	30	30								13	30		
Medical-social service	10	3		3	4					(e)	10	44	47
Public health-nursing service	11	11	(b)	1	23		2	16		12	11		
School hygiene medical service	28	28								27	28		
School hygiene nursing service	127	80	13	15						95	109	17	18
Other health services													
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	448	76	(b)		161	49	5	110	1	25	62	75	353
Services of group-work agencies	281				134	32	5	90		20		197	281
Special services of group-work agencies	14				14							14	14
Public recreation other than summer camps	75	75				(b)				62	75	35	20
Summer camps under national programs	29	(b)	(b)		25	(b)		1	(b)	3		29	29
Summer camps					2	3		20	1				
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	103	(b)	(b)		102			(b)	(b)	(b)		90	103
Social-service exchange	5				5			(b)				4	5
Public health	63				63			(b)				52	63
Section financial federations								(b)				18	19
Council of social agencies	19	(b)			18			(b)				16	17
Other social welfare planning councils	17				17			(b)					

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

^b Less than \$500.

^c Expenditures of one agency providing legal aid included in general-relief and family-welfare field because of inability of agency to separate expenditures for the two programs.

^d Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued
(In thousands)

ROCHESTER AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures—1942			Public funds			Private funds			Expenditures under—				
	Local	State	Federal	Contributions from individuals and voluntary societies	Income from welfare services	Receipts from service	Profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices—1942	Private auspices—1940 and 1942				
TOTAL—all fields	\$16,017	\$5,866	\$2,334	\$1,963	\$1,122	\$410	\$339	\$4,036	\$131	\$53	\$15,332	\$10,065	\$4,989	\$5,952
Child welfare, total	1,162	811	14	153	2	41	119	650	22	577	650	469	512	
Protective, foster care of dependent children	911	633	14	60	1	15	87	270	2	461	541	219	270	
Institutions for dependent children	174	52		63	1	14	24	101	19			191	174	
Day nurseries	33	(b)		15	(b)	2	(b)	7	1			25	33	
Maternity homes	109	109		15						116	109	16	17	
Institutions for children with behavior problems	17													
Institutions for delinquent children														
Other child-welfare services														
Family welfare and relief, total	6,658	2,685	1,398	1,963	223	39	93	217	9	30	11,705	6,107	520	551
Adoptive relief	1,900			1,680							2,949	1,900		
Fire Safety Administration	2,436	1,418	826	(b)	132	10	5	45			5,912	2,289	160	147
General relief and family welfare	476	252	111	114				16			603	476		
Aid to dependent children	2,111	860	453	831				2,127			1,339	2,111		
Aid to the aged	9		6	11							39	27	3	3
Service and relief to transients and travelers	3				3	(b)								
Special service to travelers	59	1			2	15	2	29	9				54	59
Shelters for transient and homeless														
Overnight care														
Legal aid	15				14			(b)					14	15
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	434	144	1	14	60	13	92	126	7	144	146	252	289	
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	39			11	1	4	(b)		23	(c)	37	39	39	
Dependent and aged service	56	56		(b)						57	56	(b)	(b)	
Other relief and service to adults														
Health services, total	6,890	1,874	923	341	50	25	3,448		1	2,575	2,783	3,379	4,107	
General and special hospitals	4,484	980		155	21	83	3,242				884	918	2,796	3,566
General and special clinics	1,357	357	893				93				942	551		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	986													
Hospital admitting and certifying bureau														
Clinic service—clinics	396	86	3	72	12	171	52		1	57	53	386	342	
Mental hygiene clinics	17			20			(b)					64	47	
Mental hygiene homes and doctors' offices										19	17	(d)	(d)	
Medical-social service														
Public-health-nursing service	173	76	5	55	5	32				39	76	97	97	
School hygiene medical service	33										106	13		
Sanitary engineering service	75	75												
Other health services	145	71	19	38	12	12		5		86	90	37	95	
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	1,182	492		284	19	10	252	124	(b)	474	535	315	652	
Services of group-work agencies	497			213	11	9	139	123	(b)			399	20	
Public services of group-work agencies	525			14	6					474	525	48	52	
Public recreation other than summer camps	52			51	(b)	1						68	89	
Local groups under national programs	89			6	2	1	78	1						
Summer camps												106	126	
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	126	4		121										
Service-unit exchange	8			3								6	8	
Community Chest	91			91								72	91	
Secretary financial federations														
Council of social agencies	27			27								27	27	
Other social-welfare planning councils														

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.
^b Less than \$500.
^c Data not available.
^d Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

(In thousands)^a

ST. LOUIS AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds				Expenditures under —		
		Local	State	Federal	Community (incl. Federal)	Contributions from other sources	Income from private service	Net profits from other activities	Public auspices	Private auspices	
									1940	1942	1942
CHILD, all fields	\$26,806	\$5,666	\$4,199	\$6,387	\$1,878	\$1,445	\$550	\$5,977	\$22,300	\$16,440	\$8,759
Child care, total	1,641	651	19	3	392	234	137	54	625	659	892
Protective, foster care of dependent children	581	336	(c)	3	158	29	13	37	1	3	20
Institutions for dependent children	476	336	(c)	3	173	135	108	4	11	331	242
Day nurseries	61	(c)			24	12	2	19	3	1	425
Nursing homes	150	(c)			6	50	9	30			56
Services to children with behavior problems	153	153			24	9	(c)	7	134	153	64
Institutions for delinquent children	269	157	19		7				167	175	104
Other child-welfare services	7										85
Family welfare and relief, total	12,261	251	3,879	6,270	504	441	159	291	16,921	10,595	1,344
Work Projects Administration	4,200			4,200					10,957	4,200	
General relief and family welfare	1,925	3	1,302	1	384	193	32	3	1,846	1,305	520
Aid to dependent children	1,090	3	575	513					763	1,090	620
Aid to dependent aged	3,328	11	1,766	1,551					2,862	3,328	
Aid to the blind	206		204						204		
Service and relief to transients and transients	17		26		4	17	8		10	31	
Shelters for transient and homeless	73										17
Legal aid	8	8					38		57	10	46
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	675	135			47	137	110	234	6	7	8
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	461		6		21	27	(c)	4	7	119	135
Domestic services for the handicapped	72	25			5	47	8	1	14	11	323
Other relief and service to adults	163	58			43	54	2	5	57	35	56
Health services, total	11,117	4,470	298	113	554	171	238	5,102	4,345	4,492	5,075
General and special hospitals	7,034	1,520	12	12	161	124	213	4,635	1,504	1,437	4,289
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	669	58	38		91	3	2	535	376	510	159
Hospital admitting and certifying bureau	1,506	1,172	196		7		(c)	116	1,369	1,370	113
Clinic service	679	284	13	50	106	31	22	149	331	341	354
Medical hygiene clinics	22	12			9	(c)		1	12	12	10
Medical-social service	100	(c)	6		82	11	2	2	12	10	10
Public-health-nursing service	269	115	17	28	78	1	27	(c)	93	162	109
School hygiene medical service	93	91	2						133	93	
Sanitary engineering	1,127	136	2						443	142	64
Other health services	590	353	16	19	19	(c)	1	117	567		54
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	1,520	293	(c)	(c)	169	556	19	456	418	402	975
Services of group-work agencies	703				116	283	19	274	6		709
Social services of group-work agencies	134				134			106	41*		134
Social services of group-work agencies	124				15	106		(c)		402	124
Local groups under national programs	156	1	(c)	(c)	37	37	(c)	76			156
Summer camps											
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	267	1	1	1	260	3	1	(c)	1	1	266
Social service exchange	14	(c)	1	1	12						14
Social services of group-work agencies	143				143	3	(c)				143
Sectarian financial federations	54	4			54						54
Council of social agencies											52
Other social-welfare planning councils	53	1			51				1		46

* Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

^a Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

c Less than \$500

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

SAN FRANCISCO AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds			Net profits from other service activities	Expenditures under —				
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Chest	Other sources	Income from investments		Receipts from in- persons receiving services	Public auspices 1940 1942	Private auspices 1940 1942		
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$27,027	\$8,248	\$3,244	\$5,744	\$1,798	\$640	\$312	\$568	\$28,301	\$17,669	\$7,864	\$9,388	
Child welfare, total.....	1,455	456	121										
Protections, foster care of dependent children.....	556	108	66		423	38	95	213	7	100	281	1,153	
Institutions for dependent children.....	423	19	9		189	4	8	31	(b)	28	10	590	
Day nurseries.....	69	(b)	(b)		125	23	73	138	7	28	435	423	
Adoption.....	157	(b)	(b)		34	4	9	23	(b)	4		56	
Problems.....	130	100	42		43	2	2	15	(b)	6	169	157	
Institutions for delinquent children.....	192	100	42		33	5	2	5		101	135	29	
Other child-welfare services.....													
Family welfare and relief, total.....	12,346	3,870	1,533	5,694	335	253	81	53	5	395	22,353	11,197	892
Work Projects Administration.....	2,700			2,700							9,141	2,700	
General relief and family welfare.....	1,760	1,340	(b)		222	130	31	20	2	6	6,330	1,349	337
Aid to dependent children.....	529	149	209	171							686	529	411
Aid to the aged.....	5,443	1,459	1,302	2,682							5,151	5,443	
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	26	102	94	114	19	1	1	3	2	325	309	21	
Special service to travelers.....	11				9						11		
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	21				1	10	7	3			31	21	
Special overnight care.....	12				12						12		
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	1,055	785	28	28	70	101	49	50	(b)	651	785	216	270
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	449				6	(b)	(b)			387	35	55	261
Other services to the handicapped.....	26	26									34	26	14
Textile industries and probation service.....	6				4								6
Other relief and service to adults.....													
Health services, total.....	10,997	3,081	1,490	50	431	214	101	5,584	6	40	4,743	5,121	4,831
General and special hospitals.....	7,394	1,779	37		212	166	98	5,075	6	21	1,915	2,045	4,393
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	312	204			97	9	2	97		1	106	204	86
Sanatoriums.....	1,063	173			9	(b)		107		2	1,493	1,063	
Hospital admitting and certifying barracks.....	1,341												
Clinic services.....	784	187	110	50	181	36	1	213	(b)	5	421	449	325
Mental hygiene clinics.....	23	73	1		2	9		(b)		12	86	74	18
Medical-social services.....	8				8								
Medical-social services: Homes and doctors' offices.....	74												
Public health-nursing service.....	103	48	2		18	2	(b)	32			50	50	58
School hygiene medical service.....	66	66									67	66	
School hygiene nursing service.....	127	127									118	127	
Other health services.....	424	424									532	424	
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	2,012	832			415	133	25	437	137	32	916	1,044	745
Services of group-work agencies.....	597	1			350	28	24	133	58	3	612	597	
Special services of group-work agencies.....	211				9	98	7	97	70	27	807	394	211
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	994	825			52	1	1	166	3		867	994	
Local groups.....	146	6			52	4	5	1	124	4	50	73	96
Summer camps.....													
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	216	8			93	2	11			1	7	6	186
Social-service exchange.....	13	2			11	(b)							14
Community Chest.....	123				123								116
Admission other than summer camps.....	34												125
Council of social agencies.....	34				34								34
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	46	6			26	2	11			1		6	33

a Total represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.
 separately in 1940, but were included in the welfare hospital and clinic service totals.

b Less than \$500.

c Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942.—Continued

ST. LOUIS CITY AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds			Receipts from private organizations receiving service	Net profits from other activities	Expenditures under —				
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions Community Chest	Other sources	Income from laundries, etc.			All other	Public supplies 1940	Private supplies 1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields	\$2,857	\$713	\$497	\$923	\$136	\$50	\$582	\$2	\$49	\$4,837	\$2,000	\$674	\$857	
Child welfare, total	123	53	18		30	7	4	9	2	46	45	73	78	
Protective, foster care of dependent children	23	17	3		4	2	(b)	2	2	15	16	3	47	
Institutions for dependent children	30	23	3		13	2	3	3	2	7	7	10	10	
Maternity homes	14	3			6	2	1	3		10	11	12	14	
Services to children with behavior problems	11	11								14	15			
Institutions for delinquent children	15		15											
Other child-welfare services														
Family welfare and relief, total	1,662	468	304	807	25	10	(b)	2	(b)	2,455	1,590	67	72	
Work Projects Administration	500			500						1,008	500			
Family Security Administration	369	333	4	1	21	8	1	(b)	1	676	348	24	21	
General relief and family welfare	49	49			(b)					59	49			
Aid to dependent children	589	294	294							562	589			
Aid to the aged	23	6	6	11	2		(b)	1		22	23	3	3	
Aid to the blind	3													
Service and relief to transients and travelers														
Special service to travelers	12	12			(b)					21	12			
Shelters for transient and homeless														
Special overnight care	48	48			1	1	(b)		45	35	46	39	47	
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	47													
Sheltered employment for the handicapped														
Other services to the handicapped														
Domestic-relations and probation service	21	1								9	19	1	1	
Other relief and service to adults														
Health services, total	928	163	175	16	13	20	(b)	543	(b)	292	320	440	607	
General and special hospitals	617	25	23	12	1	14	(b)	541		28	28	423	508	
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	41	20	20					3		107	120			
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	129		129		(b)									
Hospitals administering and certifying burials														
Clinic service	57	51			4	3		(b)		60	54	4	3	
Medical hygiene clinics	13	10			2					17	13			
Medical-social service	16	6	1		6	1		2	(b)	2	2	12	13	
Public-health-nursing service	12	11	1							31	42	2	2	
School hygiene medical service	44	38		4						43	46	78	84	
Other health services														
Group-work and leisure-line activities, total	130	32		1	54	14	(b)	28	(b)	1	43	46	55	
Services of group-work agencies	6				4			9	(b)				4	
Special services of group-work agencies	46							14						
Public recreation other than summer camps	17				14	(b)		3		43	46	16	17	
Local groups under national programs	6				(b)	3		2	1			7	6	
Summer camps												16	15	
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	15				15							2	1	
Social-service exchange	1											14	13	
Community Chest	13				13									
General social agencies														
Council of social agencies														
Other social-welfare planning councils														

* Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Less than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., AREA											
Field of service	Public funds			Private funds			Expenditures under —				
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	State	Federal	Contributions from local sources	Transfers from line item 20	Weighted total persons receiving services	Hotels, private persons, other services	1941	1942	1943
TOTAL, all fields	\$5,171	\$1,226	\$851	\$1,134	\$278	\$198	\$1,103	\$16	\$1,709	\$3,192	\$1,979
Child welfare, total	336	46	111		45	19	31	40	43	164	171
Protective, foster care of dependent children	143	1	97		23	(b)	4	17	(b)	103	97
Institutions for dependent children	46	1			7	4	20	15	(b)	20	8
Day camps	21				7	(b)	7	7	(b)	12	13
Maternity homes	21				7						
Services to children with behavior problems	33	33								26	33
Institutions for delinquent children	93	12	14		8	15	(b)	33	43	31	54
Other child-welfare services											
Family welfare and relief, total	2,720	807	500	1,134	61	34	51	29	102	4,550	2,447
Work Projects Administration	460			460						1,906	460
Farm Security Administration											
General relief and family welfare	501	398	25	60	43	21	12	2	1	1,030	429
Day camps for dependent children	1,193	109	398	996						1,167	1,193
Aid to the aged	10		5	5						13	10
Aid to the blind	6				6	(b)			(b)		5
Service and relief to transients and travelers	6				5	2			(b)		5
Special service to travelers	18				7	2		9	(b)		18
Sheltering for transients	15				7				(b)		17
Special overnight care					7	(b)		(b)			7
Legal aid	8	126					39	18	(b)	114	126
Institutions for aged, dependent adults, and dependent children	109					3		8	101	65	104
Other services to the handicapped	112		4	4						12	16
Domestic-relations and probation service	16	16				1		1			
Other relief and service to adults											
Health services, total	1,430	288	249		47	40	112	920	2	470	467
General and special hospitals	1,159	126	32		13	19	96	972	1	95	120
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	28									28	
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	152		152							154	152
Diagnostic, consulting and certifying bureaus	12									26	25
Clinic service	56	21	11		4	1	7	13		34	31
Mental hygiene clinics	12		10		2			(b)		69	34
Medical service: times and doctors' offices	34	32	2		(b)	1	9	9		3	
Medical-social service	10		6		(b)			15	1	32	37
Medical-social service: times and doctors' offices	37	27			26	(b)	1			26	27
School hygiene and dental service	27	27							(b)	33	34
School hygiene nursing service	54	34				19	(b)				
Other health services					87	105	20	135	13	4	110
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	488	85									
Services of group-work agencies	243				63	94	20	51	12	3	224
Special services of group-work agencies						7					
Public recreation other than summer camps	111	82			23			29	(b)	111	105
Local groups under national programs	28					3	(b)	5	(b)	23	28
Summer camps	90	3			1	3	(b)	61	1	5	56
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	36				38						
Community Chest	1			1							
Setterman Financial Federation	27			27							
Other social-welfare agencies	9				9						

^aTotals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. Separately in 1940 but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Aspisces, 1940 and 1942—Continued

(In thousands)

SYRACUSE AREA

Field of service	Public funds			Private funds			Expenditures under—		
	Total expenditures 1942	Local	Federal	Contributions (b)	Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving services	All other	Public aspisces	Private aspisces
								1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields	\$9,686	\$3,459	\$2,017	\$1,201	\$519	\$121	\$87	\$2,039	\$3,255
Child welfare, total	614	346	55	69	22	28	72	1	20
Protective, foster care of dependent children	253	179	18	39	(b)	(b)	35	(b)	182
Institutions for dependent children	258	115	1	26	20	28	31	(b)	14
Day nurseries	6	1		1	1		3	(b)	15
Boarding houses	6	1		1	1		3	(b)	6
Services to children with behavior problems	43	40		4	(b)	(b)		33	37
Institutions for delinquent children	48	12	37					28	48
Other child welfare services									
Family welfare and relief, total	4,907	1,874	1,012	1,248	109	35	3	115	(b)
Elderly, total	620			620				6,877	4,231
Work Projects Administration	3			3				1,666	640
General relief and family welfare	1,914	1,105	678	75	20	(b)	35	3,577	1,808
Aid to dependent children	121	30	90				1	263	95
Aid to the blind	1,363	368	294	50			42	1,355	1,055
Aid to the blind	18	5		9				16	18
Service and relief to transients and travelers	4			3			(b)		3
Special service to travelers	3	5	3	2	1	(b)	(b)		8
Special service to transient and homeless	24			8	3	(b)	5		20
Special overnight care	3								16
Legal aid									3
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	407	325	6	11	10	2	27	320	358
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	94			9	(b)	(b)	(b)	(c)	45
Domestic relations and production service							64		64
Other relief and service to adults	12	6						11	12
Health services, total	3,976	1,066	940	74	38	35	14	1,614	1,740
Hospitals	2,133	593	13	42	13	26	14	263	364
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients	166	348					(b)	1,739	2,069
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	827	2	875					851	877
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus									
Clinic service	118	94	3	7	(b)	4	6	47	95
Medical service	76	56	22				(b)	88	77
Medical service—Homes and doctors' offices	26	13		4	(b)	1	10	39	54
Public health-nursing service	98	47	8	20	1	4	15	54	42
Public health-nursing service	50	7					(b)	59	57
School hygiene service	173	96	28	1	24	(b)	22	141	148
Other health services									28
Groupwork and leisuretime activities, total	506	168		196	18	21	95	7	2
Services of groupwork agencies	210	1		145	7	9	45	3	1
Services of recreation agencies	179	167		35	2	10	10	183	179
Public recreation other than summer camps	47			16	9	11	30		
Local groups under national programs	70								
Summer camps									
Planning, financing, and coordinating services	84	5	(b)	71	8				
Social service exchange	9	4	(b)	4	(b)				
Community Chest	48			48					
Section financial	21	1		19	7				
Council of social agencies									
Other social welfare planning councils	7								

Data not available.

Less than \$500.

Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

Services were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

Expenditures for medical-social

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942.—Continued

(In thousands)^a

WASHINGTON, D. C. AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds					Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions from charitable sources	Income from investments	Receipts from individuals receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public supplies			Private supplies
										1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$19,789	\$9,516	.....	\$3,401	\$1,749	\$593	\$452	\$3,348	1305	\$16,744	\$12,928	\$5,916	\$6,861
Child welfare, total.....	1,384	821	.....	12	256	80	130	79	17	696	831	498	553
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	534	428	.....	12	69	(b)	1	24	.....	314	449	75	85
Institutions for dependent children.....	465	148	.....	.....	127	55	94	40	(b)	74	144	301	320
Day nurseries.....	60	.....	.....	.....	37	11	2	10	(b)	.....	.....	44	60
Services to children with behavior problems.....	102	93	.....	.....	23	9	22	4	.....	95	93	5	9
Institutions for delinquent children.....	162	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	213	145	17	17
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total.....	6,675	2,140	.....	.....	353	395	208	183	2	9,488	5,175	1,296	1,500
Work Projects Administration.....	2,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,001	2,150	.....	.....
Farm Security Administration.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General relief and family welfare.....	1,242	849	.....	.....	259	127	4	2	1	883	847	369	306
Aid to dependent children.....	1,530	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	881	530	.....	.....
Aid to blind.....	1,090	49	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,111	72	90	.....
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	56	13	.....	.....	39	4	.....	.....	.....	17	13	38	43
Special service to travelers.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	135	25	.....	.....	4	50	1	27	(b)	25	25	140	98
Shelters for women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal aid.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	677	210	.....	.....	37	131	198	102	.....	150	136	412	482
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	401	28	.....	.....	76	.....	5	(b)	284	90	50	303	351
Domestic-relief and probation service.....	59	99	.....	.....	3	.....	(b)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other relief and service to adults.....	37	23	.....	.....	4	10	(b)	.....	.....	47	90	24	14
Health services, total.....	10,189	6,227	.....	.....	264	500	121	119	2,886	5,879	6,585	3,122	3,603
General and special hospitals.....	4,422	1,840	.....	.....	7	283	54	103	2,492	1,477	1,664	2,492	3,007
Hospitals for persons and mental patients.....	4,666	643	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	627	664	.....	.....
Hospitals admitting and certifying patients.....	2,182	2,975	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	64	(b)	2,924	3,152	.....	.....
Clinic services.....	476	213	.....	.....	65	40	13	8	52	(c)	45	33	64
Medical services: Nurses and doctors' offices.....	15	16	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	339	244	15	23
Medical-social service.....	128	44	.....	.....	64	.....	1	(b)	.....	17	16	.....	.....
Public-health-nursing service.....	351	133	.....	.....	34	133	3	39	2	155	106	182	184
Second hygiene medical service.....	13	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	36	.....	.....
Other health services.....	470	338	.....	.....	69	13	50	.....	.....	650	407	85	64
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	1,203	319	.....	.....	13	325	276	5	201	311	319	678	883
Services of group-work agencies.....	537	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Services of individual workers.....	319	.....	.....	.....	277	69	4	124	62	.....	.....	315	397
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	319	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	311	319	32	31
Local groups under national programs.....	31	.....	.....	.....	26	4	(b)	.....	(b)	.....	.....	131	136
Summer camps.....	136	.....	.....	.....	21	37	1	76	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	338	8	.....	.....	316	11	1	.....	1	.....	17	322	322
Social-service exchange.....	27	4	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	27
Community Chest.....	232	.....	.....	.....	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	232
Sectarian financial federations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Council of social agencies.....	38	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	15	18
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	41	4	.....	.....	24	11	1	.....	.....	.....	17	22	25

^a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.^b Less than \$500.^c Expenditures of one hospital admitting and certifying bureau included in "other health services" field because of inability of agency to separate expenditures for the two programs.^d Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942.—Concluded
(In thousands)

WICHITA AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds					Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Community	Contributions	Income from investments	Receipts from services	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices	Private auspices	1940
TOTAL, all fields	\$4,319	\$1,077	\$562	\$1,338	\$188	\$64	\$6	\$980	\$9	\$94	\$1,105	\$2,964	\$784
Child welfare, total	148	64	11		41	10	5	17	(b)		50	53	71
Protective, foster care of dependent children	29	7	(b)		18	5	4	11	(b)		4	2	22
Institutions for dependent children	43	14	(b)		9	5	4	11	(b)		4	2	27
Day nurseries	8	3			6	3	1	2					8
Maternity homes	17	3			7	(b)					16	19	16
Child labor and child delinquency	14	11									30	32	17
Institutions for delinquent children	32	21	11										
Other child-welfare services													
Family welfare and relief, total	2,662	746	445	1,324	28	13	1	9	3	94	2,225	2,314	44
Welfare Administration	625			625							1,063	625	
General relief and family welfare	559	344	184		22	6	1	2			664	529	23
Aid to dependent children	361	167	64	131							240	361	
Aid to the aged	757	222	184	352							530	757	
Special service to transients and travelers	34	13	5	16							25	34	
Shelters for transient and homeless													
Legal aid													
Institutions for aged, dependent adults	6												
Sheltered employment for the handicapped	112	1	7		5	1	(b)	4	2	94	7	7	6
Other services to the handicapped	(b)				(b)			(b)	1				13
Other relief and service to adults	5				5								2
Health services, total	1,285	241	107	13	19	10		995	(b)	(b)	297	364	546
General and special hospitals	959	73	6	2				977			67	73	521
Sanatoriums	36	36	10					10			85	36	86
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients	94	1	82										
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus	35	35									25	35	
Clinic service	1	1											
Medical hygiene clinics	1	1									6	1	
Medical-social services	20	7	2	4	4			3			12	8	11
Public health-nursing service	9	7		1		1					7	7	(b)
School hygiene medical service	17	17									17	17	1
Other health services	102	61	6	6	15	9		5		(b)	43	80	16
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total	197	25				30	(b)	59	7		33	52	96
Services of group-work agencies	85				54	1	(b)	23	7				62
Public recreation	52	25			27			26			33	52	25
Public recreation other than summer camps	21				21								17
Local groups under national programs	13	1			1	2		10	(b)				13
Summer camps													
Financing, insurance, and coordinating services	27	1			26								25
Social-service exchange	2	1			1								3
Community Chest	22				22								14
Sectional financial federations	3				3								3
Council of social agencies													
Other social-welfare planning councils													

a Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

b Less than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE II.—Estimated Value of Blue Stamps Distributed to Public-Assistance Cases in 30 Urban Areas, 1942^a

Urban area	Blue stamps
TOTAL, 30 areas.....	\$13,412,357
Akron.....	316,653
Baltimore.....	265,217
Birmingham.....	415,102
Buffalo.....	865,714
Canton.....	54,091
Cincinnati.....	895,996
Cleveland.....	1,073,416
Dallas.....	285,721
Dayton.....	226,425
Des Moines.....	286,675
Fort Worth.....	405,738
Hartford.....	100,213
Houston.....	445,723
Kansas City, Mo.....	426,093
Los Angeles.....	2,139,148
Louisville.....	283,188
Milwaukee.....	197,549
New Orleans.....	774,546
Oklahoma City.....	307,389
Omaha.....	310,333
Providence.....	385,333
Richmond.....	157,310
Rochester.....	792,252
St. Louis.....	897,485
San Francisco.....	343,922
Sioux City.....	198,415
Springfield, Mass.....	211,208
Syracuse.....	.....
Washington, D. C.....	.....
Wichita.....	351,502

^aIn addition, surplus foods were distributed directly in Dallas, Des Moines, Fort Worth, Hartford, Houston, Milwaukee, Oklahoma City, Richmond, Syracuse, and Washington. Estimates prepared by Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX TABLE III.—Number of Regular and Vacation and Outside-School-hours Certificates Issued for Minors 14 Through 17 Years of Age in 19 Cities, 1940 and 1942^a

City	Regular		Percent change	Vacation and outside- school-hours		Percent change
	1940	1942		1940	1942	
Baltimore.....	3,866	18,735	+ 384.6	1,361	3,553	+ 161.1
Birmingham.....	235	735	+ 212.8	114	362	+ 217.5
Buffalo.....	1,970	5,594	+ 184.0	1,885	5,617	+ 198.0
Cincinnati ^b	1,632	3,707	+ 127.1	1,080	3,037	+ 181.2
Cleveland.....	4,223	8,358	+ 97.9	1,348	10,123	+ 651.0
Dayton.....	480	1,185	+ 146.9	268	1,609	+ 500.4
Indianapolis.....	1,064	4,358	+ 309.6	222	1,299	+ 485.1
Kansas City, Mo.....	74	1,027	+ 1287.8	16	203	(c)
Louisville ^d	538	1,853	+ 244.4	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	1,057	6,081	+ 475.3	1,518	12,602	+ 730.2
Oklahoma City.....	63	169	+ 168.3	749	1,662	+ 121.9
Omaha.....	25	1,122	(c)	58	560	+ 865.5
Providence.....	740	2,585	+ 249.3	60	999	+ 1565.0
Richmond ^d	176	876	+ 397.7	.....	.....	.....
Rochester.....	865	5,180	+ 498.8	2,174	8,457	+ 289.0
St. Louis.....	336	4,794	+ 1326.8	45	326	(c)
Syracuse.....	757	2,439	+ 222.2	285	1,065	+ 273.7
Washington, D. C.....	2,399	12,015	+ 400.8	219	2,796	+ 1176.7
Wichita.....	17	310	(c)	0	7	(c)

^aA "regular" certificate is a certificate permitting a minor to leave school and go to work. A "vacation and outside-school-hours" certificate is one permitting a minor to work only during vacation or outside school hours during the school term. In some of the above cities a regular certificate is issued whether the child's employment is for full-time or part-time work. Therefore, the figures for regular certificates may include some certificates issued for work outside school hours. These data are available for 19 of the 30 cities included in the 30 registration areas.

^bThe figures for Cincinnati for 1942 are estimated.

^cPercent not shown where number of employment certificates is less than 50.

^d1940 figures include all outside-school-hours certificates with regular certificates. In order to make the 1942 figures comparable, the two types of certificates were combined.

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